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REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING 31st MARCH, 1856; with a brief Outline of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines; to which is added a Table of the Dividends paid in 1855.

By J. H. MUMFORD, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.,
Author of *British Mines considered as a Means of Investment*.

Copies may be obtained of the Author, at his Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within
and at the *Journal of Mines*, No. 22, Fleet-street, London.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—A portrait model of the famous actor, Mr. Charles Kean, has just been completed, and placed in the chief apartment of this well-known exhibition. The character selected is that of *Macbeth*, and the costume exact in every respect as Mr. C. Kean appeared at the Princess's Theatre. The excellent position and admirable manner with which this figure has been selected give the model such an assurance of life, that the visitor can hardly believe

THE MINES RATING BILL.

A large and influential public meeting of gentlemen interested in mining, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the prejudicial tendency of the bill recently introduced into the House of Commons for the assessment of all mines to the relief of the poor. Among those present were Mr. M.P., Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Thomas Field, Mr. John Procter, Mr. John Procter, Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. J. Y. Watson, Mr. Charles H. Mackay, Mr. Adam Murray, Mr. H. S. Stokes (Mayor of Truro), Mr. T. P. Smith, Mr. Richard Hallett, Mr. Thomas Harrison, Mr. Hoppe, Mr. J. J. Freeman, Mr. Hubbersty, Mr. E. Boyle, Mr. Cumberlege, Thomas Campbell, and a large number of other gentlemen.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he occupied the chair on this occasion at the desire of gentlemen who took a great interest in the question of rating mines to the relief of the poor; and he entered heartily on the duty, because he felt that the occasion demanded all the efforts they could bring to bear upon the subject. He must blame himself for some degree of apathy, intended as his firm was in mining, but it arose from the fact that they did not believe the time had arrived for a few gentlemen in the West of England to pass a measure adverse to mining property. The principle he defended for that copper, lead, tin, blende, zinc, and all metallic mines, should be exempt from rating to the poor, on the ground taken by Lord Mansfield, who decided that mining for these metals should be excluded from the rate. He conceived that the statute of Elizabeth was founded on justice and in right, and purposely exempted them, from the uncertainty of the one, in comparison with the certainty of the other. He need not dwell on the distinction between quarries of stone and coal, where there was no kind of doubt as to the amount of risk, but the miner, who explored his mine in expectation of a rich vein, was subject to great uncertainty and frequent disappointment. He, however, doubted the policy of rating mines altogether, and thought it very impolitic they should be rated in any manner, to the advantage or the occupier. As miners, they should take the ready course of opposing the rating of mines in every way. There were various arguments brought to bear on the mode in which mines might be rated, such as plant and machinery, which would lay their affairs open to the odious inspection of the Excise Office, in a manner too well known to need any further comment at his hands. Their simplest course would be to oppose the bill by all legitimate means, such as presenting petitions to the House of Commons, or by means of a memorial to the Government, so as to put them in possession of the facts; for he did not think they would allow an injustice to be done to the adventurers in mining enterprise, by adopting the distinction which this bill sought to establish.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. (firm of Watson and Cuell), proposed the resolution—That this meeting is of opinion that the bill lately introduced into Parliament, entitled "The Rating of Mines Bill, 1856," is founded in principle, calculated to discourage legitimate mining, and injurious to the working miner.

Mr. THOMAS FIELD seconded the resolution; and said he agreed with the remarks of the Chairman as to the tendency of the bill, which had for its object the relief of the landowner. The question was, whether they should allow the bill to pass, or unite to oppose it? This bill is not the only thing the miner had to complain of. On timber, we paid a duty of 1s. 6d. per load, whilst the produce of mines had to compete with the foreign ores, which paid only a nominal rate of duty. It had been stated before the Select Committee of the House of Commons that miners were as well as to the amount of dues they contracted to pay, but he was not prepared to concur in this statement, as the opposite had always been maintained by all those with whom he was connected.

Mr. HANCOCK thought that they ought to know the true provisions of the bill. Although it states that it is proper the occupier should be rated, large clause would be exempt. The first clause states that the mine shall be rated in respect to the lords' dues, whether reserved in kind or value in money. The second clause states, that whether the mine be sold under a lease or grant, if previously rated, then the lord shall continue to pay. The really objectionable clause was that which made all mines liable to the poor-rates; and he would suggest that they should seek to have that modified, so as to get the lord to pay, when the bill would be innoxious to all kinds of adventurers. He had been an adventurer for years past, and if they could get rid of that clause he considered the bill would be deprived of its sting. He would recommend the appointment of a deputation of gentlemen to wait upon the Home Secretary, or the President of the Board of Trade, and by that means get rid of the whole bill. The bill was brought in by Cornish Members, headed by Mr. Sedall, Sir C. Lemon, and Mr. Michael Williams, and was evidently an attempt to move the burden off their own shoulders, and place it on that of the adventurers. In itself it was sound in principle, and would be objectionable, could they succeed in fixing the responsibility on the lord. Mr. BOYLE considered that the bill was conceived in a spirit of selfishness, and brought in in a very objectionable manner. When he first heard of the bill, he thought it was a public measure, introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but what was his surprise when he saw the name of Williams appended to it, and he discovered that it was in the nature of a private bill, and not introduced by the Government. It was something like a fraud on the House of Commons, and was drawn up in a manner which entitled the drawer to a great deal of credit for his ingenuity, but paid very little for his wisdom or prudence. Its object was to make all mine adventurers pay for the Cornish lord. There was no principle whatever in the bill. Its tendency was to corrupt the poorest miner in the country, and it ought, therefore, to meet with public condemnation. He objected to the Committee who were sitting on the bill, and thought it unfair that a man having a personal interest in it should be at its head. The bill itself was opposed to the Cornish interests, who did not want it, and emanated from the lords of the soil, who derive large revenues from it. He was satisfied, though Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston were engaged in party strife, they would not allow the interest of so large and important a body to be sacrificed by Members who were anxious to tax their own customers. He thought that the bill was so essentially bad, and conceived in such a spirit, that they need not fear that it would ever become the law of the land.

Mr. W. TRIN, M.P., attended the meeting because he was interested in the quarries of Bath. His constituents had sent him up a petition against the bill, and they prayed to be heard by counsel, which prayer was granted. It was but right he should state the exact position of the bill in the House. He might say that the Committee was composed of men of the highest honour. They met twice a week, Tuesday and Friday, and were perfectly willing to hear any respectable person desirous of appearing before them, either with or without counsel. When their sittings were at an end, the report would have to be brought up, and it was, therefore, of great importance that the Committee should thoroughly understand the question at all its bearings, and no time should be lost in placing the evidence fully before it. As he had left the House of Commons in the middle of a debate, he was anxious to get back, but could assure the meeting that he should be happy to do or say anything on their behalf in his place in the House or elsewhere.

Mr. STOKES, as the Chairman of the committee appointed at the late meeting at Truro, would only be expressing the opinion of a very large proportion of the adventurers in Cornwall, when he stated that the bill was founded in principle, and that on the face of it the wrong party was taxed. If they analysed its clauses they would be found to introduce a new feature, by extending the principle of rating not only to the whole of Devon and Cornwall, but throughout the country at large. He had attended the committees, and did not conceive that they were actuated by any other motives than those which were strictly honourable; and, as far as his experience went, he had no cause to complain. But let us see why they were introduced the measure, and supported it so strongly. They said that for a series of years the dues were received in kind, and up to 1836 that year a new principle was established, and it was decided that if the lord received his dues in money they were exempt. Since that time a large proportion of the mines have been exempt from the poor-rate, though there were still some lords in Cornwall who insist on receiving the dues in kind. In order to do away with this state of things, they bring in a measure to say that the lords shall not be rated for the future, and ignore the fact that in all mining sets, whether the dues are received in money or in kind, there is the stipulation that the money shall be paid without any deductions whatever. When arguing with the lords upon the injustice, they, simply because some sets are reserved in kind, introduce a grand sweeping measure

to embrace every mine in Cornwall and England. But he contended the true principle was, that mine adventurers should not be taxed at all. He knew that practically the adventurer would ultimately have to pay, charge it upon whom you will, and whether it be a large or small tax; but such was mining property, that it cannot bear any additional tax. It was attended with more than ordinary risk, and ought to be considered of such an exceptional character as to be entirely exempt from taxation. It was so looked upon on the Continent, in France, Belgium, and Spain; and if they went back to the case which came before Lord Mansfield, it was decided that a mine was not ratable because attended with great risk and loss. This was followed up by another Judge, who said that it might fairly be inferred that the Legislature did expressly exempt metallic minerals; and Lord Mansfield caused enquiries to be made in the Duchy of Cornwall, when it was reported by a sergeant-at-law, that looking at its nature and casualties it might be inferred that the Legislature might fairly be presumed to have exempted mines. Mr. Stokes then proceeded to make some observations on the attempt to class a mine in the same category as a farm, and concluded by expressing a wish that the bill, which was of such a prejudicial character, would receive the defeat it so justly deserved.

Mr. HUBBERSTY, of Derbyshire, said that had the bill been confined in its operations to Devon and Cornwall it would not have excited attention in other parts, but as its provisions were to be extended to the whole mining population of England, it was looked upon with great alarm by the miners of Derbyshire, who, for the most part, were free from, and had been exempt from such an impost. In his opinion, the bill was not only an attempt to commit an act of injustice, but he looked upon it as an infringement of the statute of Elizabeth, which defined what rating should be. He considered that property had its rights, and ought to have its duties. If any property should be exempted, it should be that of metallic mines. In Derbyshire they were in a different position to Cornwall, and were governed by peculiar laws and customs. The law is, that every one has the right to enter on the soil, and to dig and delve without any consideration, but was bound to pay a certain proportion of the ore which was found, at 1-13th, both by law and custom; the miner rendering it fit for market. In the case of *Rolls v. Jell*, the lord is rated to the poor, and in their district willingly pays the rate, because he receives his proportion without any deductions or risk. He recognises the right to pay the rates, and does so. He would, therefore, ask them, as the representatives of Devon and Cornwall, to aid them to throw out the bill, because if it had not been for the Members of those counties they would never have heard of it at all.

Mr. BIRDSEY suggested that they should all adopt the Cornish motto of "One and all."

The motion was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in reference to Mr. Harrison's remarks, conceived there was a degree of fairness in taxing the lord.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON said, that after the unanimous feeling displayed by the meeting with regard to the first resolution, it would only be necessary for him to proceed to read the terms of the petition he held in his hand, [which, with the resolutions, will be found in our advertising columns]. Having read the petition he begged to move its adoption, and that Mr. Masterman, M.P., be requested to present the same, and the other Members for the City be solicited to support the prayer in the House of Commons. They had been told by some of those who support the present measure that if the bill passed it would not be felt by the mining community. It was all very well to make a remark of that kind to induce others to accede to the measure; but at the meeting held at Truro the gentleman who drew the bill for the imposition of this rate stated that the subject was of great importance and magnitude, and seriously affected the interests of the county of Cornwall. This gentleman must have been well acquainted with the views and opinions of the promoters of the bill, and, therefore, it is clear that they were aware of the serious effect it would have on the mining interest. For his own part, he thought that every mining adventure, which undoubtedly required considerable time and a large outlay during its progress, should receive every encouragement. But if an additional tax were imposed upon it, there could be no doubt it would discourage this description of property as an investment. Every one knew that shareholders now frequently complained that dues were oppressive, and if to these an additional tax is added, it would unquestionably tend to discourage enterprise. They were told that a mine brought into a district a large extra population, but he contended that it should not be taxed for employing the industrial classes. Again, it was said that when a mine was abandoned, it left a large number of poor on the parish; but we cannot legislate for exceptional cases as these are, while it must also be borne in mind that if the mine were abandoned, the adventurers probably lost a large sum in the expenditure, which must have benefited the district. He held in his hand a statement which showed the aggregate amount of copper ore sold by mines which had not paid any dividend during the year. From this he found that those mines, in 1855, sold ore to the amount of 360,000, and taking the amount of dues at 1-15th, it would give the sum of 24,000, as the royalty on that amount; and, therefore, the tax on the adventurers ought not to be increased. With regard to the effect of mines on the districts in which they were situated, he would take as an example the parish of Gwinear, which had lately become a most important mining district. Here he found that in 1848 the rate during the year amounted to 2s. 8d. in the £, whilst in 1855, notwithstanding the dearth of provisions, the average rate was only 2s. in the £; consequently, so far from mining being injurious to the parish, it has quite the contrary effect. In Redruth, in 1851, the rates were 2s. 3d. in the £; and in 1855, despite the general dearth of provisions, they were only 2s. 6d. in the £. After the detailed manner in which the gentlemen who had preceded him had entered into the question, he was quite sure that it would not be necessary for him to enter at any length into it, and he would, therefore, content himself by proposing the adoption of the petition.

Mr. HANCOCK (firm of Hancock and Sharp) had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so, stated that he was interested in a company in which for the last six years the shareholders had raised 15,000, in calls, and had received for ore 12,000, which made a capital of 27,000, and they were not yet in a dividend-paying state. Out of this sum the lord received for dues 1000; labour had cost 15,000, and merchant's bills, and other charges, to the amount of 9000, and had thus expended 25,000. Notwithstanding this, who attempted to tax them?—Why, the very men who had received such immense advantages from them. They were told by Mr. Darke that the agriculturist received no benefit from the mines.—Don't they? What he would ask, had become of the 15,000, they had expended in labour? The miller and others in the district could tell.

Mr. HARRISON suggested, before the motion was put to the meeting, that a clause should be introduced into the petition relative to the doctor and club fund, with a view of showing that the miners supplied by this means the wants of the poor employed by them; stating, at the same time, that should the rate be imposed on the adventurers, they would be under the necessity of withholding this boon to the working miner, who would then, in the event of sickness or accident, be thrown on the Union.

The CHAIRMAN preferred the petition as it was, and thought it met the requirements of the case. In his evidence before the Committee, on the previous day, he had fully entered into the point.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. HARRISON, the following gentlemen were elected a committee to watch the proceedings in the House of Commons and in the Select Committee, and to adopt the necessary steps to defeat the bill:—Messrs. J. Taylor, jun., Richard Taylor, Thomas Field, J. H. Murchison, J. Y. Watson, Charles Hancock, Edward Crease, Henry Crease, R. Hallett, J. Painter, E. Boyle, and J. Cumberland, with power to add to their number.

Mr. H. PEST said it was an admitted fact that, though the Committee were appointed, it must have funds to meet the necessary expenses incidental to its proceedings, and provide for any contingencies that may arise; and he would, therefore, propose that a subscription list should be at once opened for that purpose.

Mr. THOMAS FIELD had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, inasmuch as nothing could be done without the sinews of war. Mr. Field then referred to the fact, that he attended a mine meeting that day (the Great Alfred), where they were, under the head of doctor and club, paying on an average 125, per annum. They were raising about 1000, worth of ore monthly, and paid 1-60th dues. If they were assessed to the poor, the rate would not exceed from 50, to 60, per annum, whilst they pay the whole of the doctor and club money, and, therefore, do really assist to support their own poor. If this fund were withheld, instead of paying 125, as at present, they would only have to pay 60.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was briefly acknowledged, terminated the proceedings, which were throughout conducted with much spirit; all parties present being evidently alive to the necessity of using their utmost exertions to defeat the contemplated measure.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

The committee re-assembled at 12 o'clock, and after a short delay, owing to the absence of one of the witnesses summoned, proceeded to examine.

Mr. DARKE (of Penzance). He said he was a solicitor, practising in Cornwall, and had resided in the county about 10 years, and had devoted special attention to the rating of mines. In 1850 he was examined before the Committee of the House of Lords. The origin of rating turned upon the statute of Elizabeth, which rendered every occupier of land, houses, and coal mines liable to be rated. This statute of Elizabeth was passed in 1601. The first decision on the rating of other mines than coal mines was in 1702, which proceeded with the assumption that coal mines were especially mentioned, all others were to be exempt. The ground upon which Lord Mansfield's decision was founded was, that as coal mines had been mentioned, and bearing in mind the risk of other mining adventures, it showed that the Legislature did take the subject into consideration. But this was not a part of the legal decision. In 1774 the case was again brought before the courts, when it was decided, in *Rolls v. Jell*, that the lessor was ratable, for the reason that he became the occupier of that portion of the ore which he had reserved. This was followed up in 1789 by the case of the tin boulder. Among the old customs which prevailed in Cornwall was one which gave to the miner a right to seek for tin. If a lord would not, or could not, work his own land, he was bound to let it to another person who had the right to do so, by paying a certain portion to the lord. To sustain this right, the party turned up bounds or soda, and proclaimed his intention to seek for tin within the limits of the space specified. This custom was not confined to the Duchy lands, but obtained throughout the county. And so long as the boulder continued to work the four corners he maintained his right. By degrees the boulders leased their right to other parties; and in the case of St. Ann, it was decided that the lessor of the boulder was liable to be rated, as he occupied a certain portion of the ore which he reserved. It became the practice to rate the lord for that portion of the ore. Therefore, from 1789 to the present time, the King v. Rochester, in 1810, the court held that because no part was taken except for rent, that could not be ratable. This decision was followed in 1832 by the case of the King v. Tremayne. It had then become the practice to receive so much per ton in money, and a rate made upon the lord in respect to that was successfully opposed by Mr. Tremayne. So much per ton was paid, but exception was claimed in consequence of the uncertainty in the amount. The difference was, that instead of taking the rent in a portion of the ore rated, it was taken in money. In 1836 to the present time the court has been bound by previous decisions. If we were called upon for the first time to enquire as to whether mines were contemplated by the statutes, he believed the occupiers would be rated. He thought that the decision in the first place, was a violent one, and that the Legislature never did mean to exempt other than coal mines. He believed that the decision on the chattel was arrived at solely to get at the occupier; and if the Legislature wished to get rid of the anomalies that existed, they should go back to the origin of the rate, and set aside those violent decisions, and not leave it entirely at the option of the lord to say whether a rate should be made or not. As to the mode of rating, he should say all mines should contribute, and a large portion of the county were of this opinion.

By the CHAIRMAN.—He did not think that money payments, by which poor-rates were evaded, tended in any way to increase speculation in Cornwall. His recollection showed that at present there was not one mine in ten reserved dues in kind since the decision of the King v. Tremayne. In Gwennap there was not a single mine that paid rates, whilst in Illogan every mine paid them. There were two important districts, and illustrated the practice of drawing leases for money rent, and rent in kind. In Illogan, which chiefly belonged to the late Lady Basset, the sets were nearly all drawn that the rates should be paid; but in Gwennap, within a recent date, the whole of the mines became exempt by the revocation of leases, for express purpose of avoiding the rate. The first date at which mines were exempted in Illogan was in 1798, and not long after the parish rate was 1s. 8d. in the £. The whole of Lady Basset's sets paid rates, with the exception of one, and that a most important one, which by mere accident was exempted. The set having been drawn for money rent, instead of dues in kind. For years it paid the rates, but accidentally discovering it was exempt, it ceased to pay them any longer. This was the only lease of Lady Basset's which did not contribute to the poor-rate. The whole of the rateable property in this parish was valued at 10,670, and the dues received from the produce 13,213. What would be the state of the district if this 13,213 were exempt from the rates, and the burden thrown upon the 10,670?

By the CHAIRMAN.—Practically it was the custom to grant, in very small tenements, leases for a term of three lives. These were rated upon the improved value of the property, and if the dues were evaded the rate would be thrown upon these small holdings. In Gwennap, where not a single mine contributed, the rates were 6s. in the £, against 1s. 8d. in Illogan, where mines were assessed. The value of the dues was 6065, against 7370, as the rateable value of all other property. Thus, in the one where the rates were got rid of, the assessment was 6s. in the £, whilst they amounted to only 1s. 8d. in the £, in the other, where the rates were paid. He could go through other parishes, but he did not think he could show more clearly than by these instances the state of the law. It seemed to him that this was an occupier's rate, but it was not a question between the surface occupier and the working miner. The question was one as between the occupier at surface, and the occupier underground. He did not see why the one should be exempt and the other not. The working miner was in no way benefited by the evasion of the rates. So far from that being the case, he conceived that there was no class who would be so much injured as the working miner. His opinion was, that if the occupier of a mine were exempt, the burden of those who pay the rates will be materially increased. Mines generally paid the highway-rate. The Act of 1836 said that the rate should be assessed on all property liable to be rated to the value of the land, and not to the value of the mine, whether above ground, mines, and quarries of stone, and other hereditaments, heretofore rated to the highways. In Redruth there was not a single mine paying poor-rates, but they paid the highway-rates. He calculated that one-half the mines were paying rates, and the other half were not. They could not make them pay the highway-rates because they had always paid them in the poor-rate. There was not a mine in Redruth paying poor-rates. Of four sets drawn on the same day, two were reserved in kind, and two in money. Uncertainty was the ground of exception to the liability to poor-rates, but it was not a question between the surface occupier and the working miner. It is unquestionable that they will have to pay. Without entering into the subject as to who is to pay, he considered the dues should be the basis of rating. There was no question that the occupier should be rated. The adventurer, as the occupier of the underground surface, ought to pay. There could be no doubt the subject ought to be legislated upon, as he thought the decisions came to were wrong. Under the statute of Elizabeth, the occupier was liable to the rate—such as railways, coal and other mines; but he would draw this distinction, that where in existing rates, but it was not a question between the surface occupier and the working miner. He would not in that case interfere. Under existing sets, he would render the lord liable, but he would not rate them until they came to the conclusion that the owner should be rated instead of the adventurer. He would get rid of the difficulty with regard to existing sets by enabling the occupier to deduct from the lord the amount of the rate, because he was the first to evade the law. With respect to who received the most profit, as far as his observation went, he really did not see that the dues had been altered from the law as it was. He knew that the rates had increased, so that the miner was the one who received the benefit of the alteration. He would not make the lord bear the burden, understanding, as he did the law, which, as interpreted, placed upon the lord the liability to pay the rate, and therefore the lord ought to pay, but when the law is altered he would alter the basis of rating altogether.

By the COMMITTEE.—Property was very much subdivided in Cornwall. Persons frequently held the mineral right without any right to the soil. If the owner of the soil in Illogan exempted the mines from the rates, and placed it on the occupier of the surface, instead of being as now 1s. 8d. in the £, the rate would amount to 6s. in the £. In Calstock the surface was held by one party, whilst the mineral rights belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall, which held small surface, but very large mineral rights. In 1798 a considerable quantity of surface was sold, and since only a few years before, in 1789, the character of the ore was found to be such that the mineral rights of the Duchy had immensely increased. In the parish of St. Ann, in 1815, nearly all the mines ceased working, and the poor-rates went up to 13s. 6d. in the £. Even this was not sufficient to meet the wants of the locality, and they were obliged to go to the hundred for a rate in aid, from which they got 800, increasing the amount to 17s. 6d. in the £. So heavy, however, was the burden that the pauper children were subdivided over every parish. After that the Duchy granted leases for surface, and the mines were worked, and the last thing mentioned in a set is applied for is the rent. He considered it a very violent decision of the courts of law to call upon the lord to pay the rates. It was unjust to the occupier of the surface that the occupier underground should be exempt. His conviction was that the dues should be the basis of the amount of rating. They were the value of the underground occupation, and ought to be the test of rating. He was not of opinion that the lord should be rated, as it would involve a new principle of rating, but in existing sets he would still make him pay. For the future, he would advise that the occupier should be rated, and the dues should be made the test. It would be manifestly unjust to rate the profits of a mine whilst funded property was exempt. The value of the occupation ought to be the test.

By the COMMITTEE.—Was not aware that the working mining population amounted to 50,000, but knew it was very large. In the parish of St. Ann, where the rate is 7s. in the £, 6d. would pay for all the poor essentially agricultural, so that the other 6s. 6d. is paid for the poor which had arisen out of the mining population. Not having any data with him, could not say that the mining population of Camborne amounted to 20,000. Part of the mining community were thrown upon the agricultural. In Gwennap, where the mines were exempt, the value of the household property had decreased fully 20 per cent, and where they were formerly rated at 2s. they now paid 5s. to 6s. in the £. He would make the amount of dues annually received the actual and sole test of rating. The dues generally ranged from 1-15th to 1-18th of the value of the ore raised. There would be no difficulty in fixing the annual test as the amount of dues paid to the lord for the year preceding be the annual value. He considered that as the lessor evaded the law he should pay the rates. He would put the occupier of a mine on the same footing as the occupier of a coal mine. Even in existing sets he would make the occupier liable, but would enable him to deduct the amount from the lord. He did not think it would be unjust, where agreements have been made that there would be no charge to the poor-rates in existing sets, to rate them, because the exemption from the payment arose in such a manner that it might fairly be expected it would be re-imposed. But he did not believe such an agreement was ever made. For 60 years they all contributed, and at the end of that period, by a mere trick, the lord became exempt. An act of greater injustice would be done by perpetuating such an exemption. These observations more peculiarly applied to districts where the royalty had always been paid in money and not in kind. An injustice might arise in other districts than Cornwall. Gwennap was heavily rated, and the leases were chiefly for life. Payment was sometimes made for general, but it was very unusual to pay a fixed sum.

By the COMMITTEE.—The grant was not a positive lease, but a license to make merchantable all ores raised. The adventurer could not bring an action of ejectment under his license unless he had entered into possession. A share in the mine was not an interest in land. A mining interest did not come under the same category as quit rent or manorial rights. Clearly, if coal mines had not been mentioned in the statute of Elizabeth, the occupiers of all other mines would have been liable to be rated. The adventurers would all have been rated as the occupiers of funds, and not come to the conclusion that mines generally were expressly intended by the Legislature to be exempt; if they were, it would have been so much easier to have exempted them by express enactment. Finding that they could not get rid of the tax, an attempt was made in the case of the King v. Bilston, to rate the adventurer as the occupier of a steam-engine, but the Court of Queen's Bench held that it was an agreement of the mine, and, therefore, exempt. The effect of a good mine was surrounding property would be to increase its value whilst in operation. It was quite a mistake to say that it increased the value of the produce, because there were such

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commenced cross-cutting; should the character of the lode be similar to that in Copper House shaft, it will enable us to sink immediately. The 160, west of the latter shaft, has been driven 14 fms., 4 of which, on an average, were worth 167. per fm.; the lode in the present end is large, but of a disordered character. Copper House shaft has been sunk 3 fms. below the 160, flat cut at this level, and the shaft cased and divided to the 148; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 6 feet wide, worth 127. per fm.; the sinking of this shaft is one of the most important points in connection with the mine, being in the same channel of elvans that have followed the course of ore throughout the mine; we have to-day made another effort to sink it, which we hope to succeed in. The 142, east of Field's shaft, has been driven 12 fms. discovering some small branches of rich copper ore. The 148, west of Copper-House shaft, has been driven 3 fms., the lode dividing itself into several branches of copper ore, lead, spar, &c. The stopes in the bottom of the 137, on south lode, have not produced the quantity of ore that was at first anticipated, owing to the dip of ore being faster than was calculated on, but we shall get a great increase from the present stopes. The 137 west, on south lode, has been driven 4 fms., worth on an average 254. per fm. A winze has also been sunk from the 130, and communicated with the latter level about 23 fms. behind the present end; this winze is now stopping east and west, at 61. per fm., which is worth from 151 to 187. per fm. The 130, on Alfred Consols lode, has been driven 6 fms., which is small and poor; we have just intersected an elvan course, which has improved the appearance of the lode. The 125, east of Falmouth shaft, on the north lode, has been driven 8 fms., the lode in the last few fathoms has greatly increased its size, producing a little ore. We shall sample to-day 174 tons of ore, 43 of which were raised principally from the 160 end, the 137 end, and the stopes in the latter level, in the month previous the above ends and stopes yielded about 20 tons of copper ore.

The following statement of accounts was submitted:—

Balance last audit	£ 103 11 11
Mine cost, March	793 6 7
Do, April	938 5 10
Sundries	56 19 4
Merchants' bills	943 10 11 = £2035 14 7
Ore sold, May	£ 930 13 8
Do, June	1085 11 4 = £2016 5 0
Less lord's dues	53 12 1 = 1982 12 11

Balance against adventurers £ 853 1 8

The net loss on the two months' working being 7494. 9s. 9d.

The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts be received and adopted, which was unanimously carried; and to liquidate the above balance a call of 3s. 6d. per 1-10th share was made.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee of management.

WHEEL ZION MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Thursday, Mr. T. E. Stubbs in the chair.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said, they had met to receive the report of the agent, who was now present at the meeting, as well as to submit the accounts, and to propose a call to meet the necessary expenditure to be incurred. Although the balance against the mine might appear to be large, yet they must take into consideration that, while they were debited for four months' cost, they had not to their credit the ore sold for April.

Balance from last audit	£303 13 9
Cost and merchants' bills for four months ending with April cost	1530 12 7
Loan from Commercial Bank repaid	200 0 0 = £2036 6 4
Calls	614 8 0
Copper ore sold	480 1 7
Whim sold	14 0 0
Sundry receipts, including 200l. from Commercial Bank	224 2 3
Balance against mine	703 14 6 = £2036 6 4

After some discussion, the accounts were passed.

Capt. I. T. Phillips then read the following report:—

June 23.—Since the last meeting of adventurers we have forked the water and cleared up the engine-shaft, which is 5 fms. below the 80. We have driven 2 fms. in the 30 cross-cut north, and two branches of the lode—the first, 4 in. big, composed of peach and munda, with good stones of copper ore; the second, a hard capel, 1 in. thick; this cross-cut is being continued, and from the appearance of the ground, and the water coming from it, we expect meeting with more lode in this direction. Richards's shaft has been holed to the 65, which plat cut and the level driven east through the cross-course. We are now driving south, in search of the main lode. From the appearance of the lode driven through in the 50 to the east of the cross-course, we expect an improvement in this deeper level. In the west end (65) the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. The 50 east is driving by two men, at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, munda, and kilas. In this level, just opposite Richards's shaft, a cross-cut has been driven north of the main lode, on the cross-course, 194 fms.; the north boundary being within a short distance, this has been suspended. On the side of the cross-course, for the last 4 or 5 fms., we have had a small branch of ore work, which is set on tribute at 12s. in 12. In this cross-cut we have driven through two branches that will form a junction within a short distance below the level. The north branch has a south underlie, is small and produces particles of copper ore; it is advisable to open on these branches, and further from them by the 30 fathoms. The 50 west is driving on the 30 west is driving on the dookan, in order to reach a cross-course about 20 fms. before us in the least possible time, expecting to meet with ore ground to the west of it, judging from the appearance of the lode in the 30 and 40. In the 40 west, the main lode is 6 ft. wide, very kindly; we are expecting an improvement in this end shortly, having a good lode in the bottom of the 30, about 20 fms. before us. The small lode discovered by a north cross-cut about three months since, is 3 1/2 fms. to the north of the main one; when first cut we had a good ore of lead. On opening the ground, both east and west of the cross-cut, and in the back of the level, we find it poor, not worth driving. We consider the 30 will be the most proper place to make an effectual trial on this lode, more especially as it has been cut in two by the dookan between the 30 and 40 fm. levels; this point is 43 fms. west of engine-shaft. The 50 is 10 fms. west of the said shaft, driving about 6 or 7 ft. per week. In the 30, we have driven a cross-cut south to the west of Lemon's shaft, and cut the lode, which is about 18 in. big, intermixed with a little copper ore. We intend driving west on this lode to communicate with Rapon's pitch, which is working at 7s. in 12. We expect the returns to be much the same as for some time past; and recommend the operation being carried on as they now are; the expenditure will not be much over 400l. per month. A large gozsa of superior quality has been discovered in the churchyard, or centre of the lot, on which you have upwards of 600 fms. in length. A little to the west of this point we advise a shaft being sunk on its course. The expenditure here will be in addition to what has been named.

Capt. Phillips stated that in their sett there was a promising lode near the churchyard; this he should recommend them to work. If they came to that determination they must do it with spirit; it would not do if they allowed themselves to be deterred by any false economy. They must remember that in this case they were to open a new mine. Should they decide on doing this, he would by no means advise them to tramp the operations at the old workings.

Mr. Smith wished to know how the proceeds of the last call of 10s. per share had been disposed of? He said that by the accounts they had still a great number of creditors; this was an incubus which weighed on them, and he thought it desirable this should be got rid of. He should wish to enquire of Capt. Phillips what would be the probable expenses of working the new mine?—Capt. Phillips said that probably the expenditure would be from 300l. to 400l. per month. If they were to sink two shafts, they would find these would afford ample ventilation.

The Chairman thought that for the present it would be desirable they should prosecute their present workings with vigour. He did not think it advisable that, until the present mine was fully developed, they should direct their energies elsewhere, however favourable indications might appear. He should now conclude with moving the adoption of Capt. Phillips's report.

The report was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the most important portion of the business was now to be decided; this was the making of a call to carry on the mine. He had held a large number of shares from the commencement, and taken a great interest in the property. He should, therefore, move that a call of 3s. per share be made.

Mr. Smith was of opinion that this sum was quite inadequate for their purpose; he should, therefore, propose an amendment that instead of 3s. the sum of 7s. 6d. should be substituted.

The Chairman observed that many of the proprietors had paid all the calls; he did not think that at present more than 5s. would be required.

After some discussion, it was agreed that a call of 5s. per share should be made. It was resolved that a list of the defaulting shareholders should be handed over to the merchant creditors.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Murchison, Bishopgate-street, on Thursday, Mr. S. W. Dawkes in the chair.

Mr. Murchison read the notice convening the meeting, and the following reports:—

June 11.—The engine-shaft is completed to the 66, and a railroad fixed to that level, so we can now discharge the stuff with the wagon. We have commenced driving the 66 cross-cut by six men; it is extended about 3 fathoms, the ground is well stratified and a good sort of kilas for the lode; we have about 45 fms. to drive to cut the large lode, and are calculating to drive about 5 fms. per month, when this is completed no doubt but we shall find some rich and lasting deposits of ore. The 41 is progressing favourably; we have driven about 47 fms. on the course of the lode, and nothing can be more encouraging than to find we have had a little ore all the length have driven; the lode at this time is about 2 ft. wide, containing a good deal of munda and black ore, and no doubt as we progress west we shall find more deposits of ore; really the indications in this lode are very encouraging. The ground in the 45 fm. level cross-cut is greatly improved, and very congenial for mineral, being beautiful blue kilas. The shaft in the new sett is sunk 12 fms., and being sunk to the south of the lode, we shall now have to cut into it to ascertain its size and worth. It is really gratifying to hear that we have a lode in Par Consols in the 50 fm. level coming west near our boundary, 15 in. wide, very rich of ore, and also in the 70 a very rich course of tin; there is not the least doubt but our new shaft is sinking on the same lode, and we may expect similar riches. —T. FLOYD.

June 24.—We are driving the 65 north towards the lode through a beautiful channel of ground; we shall extend this level with all possible speed, which will intersect the lode 20 fms. deeper than we have seen it, and from the appearance in the 45 driving we have every reason to expect a good lode in the deep level. The 45 is driving west on the lode, where it is 3 feet wide, composed of gozsa, munda, and black ore; the last 4 fms. driving will pay for working, but this may be similar to some other places we passed through occasionally in driving this level, which appears to be the tops of important shoot of copper ore; in the 45 east we are cross-cutting north to intersect the large and promising lode we have discovered in the new sett, which is likely to be the production of the Par Consols; we cannot tell for a few fms. how far we have to extend this cross-cut, nor having proved its underlie, it appears to be underlying pretty fast in the trial shaft sinking on its course; when this lode is intersected in the 45 we intend driving east on it, which will pass through the new ground just added to the sett; this extends to the Par Consols boundary; in that mine the prospects are very good coming towards our mine. There is no doubt of our having a

valuable piece of mining ground, but it requires perseverance, and if once put into a profitable state its extensive character are calculated for lasting for a long period. We intend making a small sale of copper ore shortly.—J. WEAVER.

The following statement of accounts, from Jan. 31 to June 26, was submitted:—

Balance in hand last meeting	£73 18 4
Cash received	91 14 8
Arrears of second instalment on reserved shares	216 18 0
Call made Feb. 25	1230 0 0
Received in error	1 0 0 = £1733 11 6
Labour cost, Dec. to April	652 19 4
Merchants' bills paid	19 6 8
Mine rent, stationery, &c.	159 18 8
Arrears due on second instalment	—
Reserved shares	£231 3 6
Arrears of call made Feb. 25	274 19 0 = 506 2 6
Cash received	91 14 8 = 1439 10 10

Balance at Commercial Bank £303 11 8

The estimated assets and liabilities showed a balance of 4401. 1s. 5d. against the mine.

Mr. Murchison, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said they were sinking the trial shaft, for the purposes of ventilation, and to develop the new lode.

The report and accounts were then unanimously approved, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

The Chairman suggested that they had better make a call of 1s. Several shareholders having approved of it, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted, as also one requesting the committee to adopt measures against those shareholders in arrears of call.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

From Melbourne (March 24), we learn that the average weekly supply of the first 12 weeks of the year 1885 was 30,630 ozs.; the average of the first 12 weeks of the present year has been 56,256 ounces.

If the average of the last 12 weeks be merely maintained, the export of gold will be 2,924,788 ozs., value 11,699,152l. But I have no doubt the production and exports will considerably exceed that amount. In the early part of the year, judging from the progressive increase in the quantity brought down, and from the determination of labour and capital towards the use of machinery in quartz crushing, the *Times* correspondent predicted that, towards the middle of the year, the average would be 60,000 ozs. I now feel very certain that the average of the whole year will exceed that; that Victoria will export certainly not less than 3,000,000 ozs.; and I believe very confidently that the export of this year will approach, and perhaps reach, 3,500,000 ozs.

The information obtained to complete the following table shows that the old gold fields of Ballarat and Mount Alexander (Castlemaine), with Bendigo (Sandhurst), still exhibit increase, though they were reported to be nearly worked out in 1883:—

Weeks ending—	1885.	1883.
January 5	51,533	30,897
" 12	41,656	31,475
" 19	47,044	39,749
" 26	40,129	28,352
February 2	51,658	31,824
" 9	42,532	37,568
" 16	45,366	32,335
" 23	51,156	25,042
March 1	74,778	31,282
" 8	60,391	23,092
" 15	90,518	35,859
" 22	61,910	30,499
Total	674,951	368,155

The causes of permanent increase are apparent, and are, moreover, ample to account for the steady increase in the average supply that has taken place, and to warrant an anticipation of further increase.—I mean the application of machinery, and the consequent co-operation of capital and labour in the pursuits of mining—causes which did not exist in the first or second years of our golden age, and are only now coming into operation partially and slowly, having had to encounter much prejudice, as all such expedients have, besides all the difficulties in the way of applying what is new and untried. Even the labouring digger admits the usefulness of some sort of machinery. He sees the great advantage of a puddling machine driven by a horse (like the brickmaker's pug-mill) over the cradle and the tin pan. He cannot deny that, for emptying his hole after rain, a pump is far better than a bucket. A pump worked by a small steam engine is an improvement; and he himself dislikes the quartz-crusher, because he sees that the capitalist comes in for a share of the produce; but he will soon learn (he is fast learning) that his share is increasing, and we shall soon hear no more of "a difference of opinion about machinery prevailing at the diggings."

"SCIENCE, AND US"—A correspondent, writing from Melbourne, says:—"Oh! ye men of Science, give us light! We read in the *London Mining Journal* frequent mention of able contributions to practical science at home by Evan Hopkins, Dr. Collyer, Adam Murray, Byers, Calvert, Dr. Ansted, Harris, and others; but, have we no friends? If not, surely there are in the colony men capable of directing us: they find us willful pupils; indeed, we are, perhaps, commonly too willing to follow whoever leads. From the Philosophical Institute we think we have a right to claim aid. We cannot often see its reports, but those that have reached us offer little hope. There is, however, a gleam in the report of the monthly meeting for January. The Institute is of a fine and liberal mind, though a few weeks ago, from our claim on the reef here, 4 tons of quartz, in which numerous specks of gold were visible. The result given by a powerful steam-machine was 5 dwts. to the ton; thus, the cost of crushing being 5s. per ton, our gold cost us 20l. per oz., exclusive of the expense and labour of raising the quartz. Other stones from the same claim, in which rough gold showed in rich patches, yielded only 6 ozs.; and we have very rich veins of quartz in the neighbourhood, though a few weeks ago, from our claim on the reef here, 4 tons of quartz, in which numerous specks of gold were visible. The result given by a powerful steam-machine was 5 dwts. to the ton; thus, the cost of crushing being 5s. per ton, our gold cost us 20l. per oz., exclusive of the expense and labour of raising the quartz. Other stones from the same claim, in which rough gold showed in rich patches, yielded only 6 ozs.; and we have very rich veins of quartz in the neighbourhood, though a few weeks ago, from our claim on the reef here, 4 tons of quartz, in which numerous specks of gold were visible. 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WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodde, June 26: The lode in the stopes in the bed of the 52 ft. level, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, is without alteration. In rise in the back of the 42, east of Bridgman's engine-shaft, the lode is 16 in. w. composed of capel, jack, and copper ore, producing 10 cwt. of the latter per

nails, that are used to fasten the rails on railways, are also made by machinery. Here the iron is fed into the machine in the red hot state. The bar is entered between the two pair of rolls, a projection upon the rolls forms the sharp point of the spike, and the iron is drawn from the bar; a die is then held of the spike, and another die comes along to form the head. This machine is placed beside the mouth of the furnace, and as the iron, being long, the bar is heated as it is drawn through by the machine. Then the machine turns out the spikes at the rate of 60 per minute.—Correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, Birmingham Journal.

♦ ♦ ♦ **TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM**, enlarged and revised by J. H. Tapping, New York, 1880, 12mo, 128 pages, 10 cents.

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JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street,—Price 5s.

- With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—Well Sinking and Earth Boring Apparatus, by Mr. D. Chadwick; Professor Ansted on Remarkable Mineral Veins—No. 2; Spanish Mining Affairs—No. 2; Iron-Making and Coal Mining in America; Artificial Stone; Iron Mines in Devonshire; the Torbano Hill Mineral; and Meetings of the Agua Fria, Fort Bowen, West Polberro, Wheel Guskus, and Irish Post Companies, &c., &c.
- With our next Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which, besides other interesting matter, will contain a REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF MINING, with statistical details, for the quarter and half-year ending June 30, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.: a continuation of the Examination in the House of Commons on the Rating of Mines question, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, June 27, 1886.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	BRASS (sheets).....p. lb.	10d.-10 1/2d.
Sheathing and bolts.....p. lb.	10 0 0	Wire.....	9 1/2d.
Bottoms.....	0 10 0	QUICKSILVER.....p. lb.	1s 9d.
Old (Exchange).....	110 0 0	Foreign.....	24 0 0
Best selected.....	107 10 0	To arrive.....	24 0 0-24 5 0
Tough cake.....	107 10 0		
File.....	107 10 0		
South American (nom.).....	100 0 0		
IRON.	per Ton.		
Nars, Welsh, in London.....	9 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive.....	8 10 0-8 15 0		
Nail rods.....	9 10 0-9 15 0		
Stairrod, in London.....	9 10 0-9 15 0		
Bars.....	9 10 0-10 10 0		
Hoops.....	10 12 0-12 10 0		
Sheets, single.....	11 7 0-13 0 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	4 10 0-5 0 0		
Refined metal, ditto.....	5 10 0-5 15 0		
Bars, common, ditto.....	7 10 0-8 0 0		
Ditto, railway, ditto.....	7 10 0-8 0 0		
Ditto, Sweden, in London.....	14 10 0-15 10 0		
In stock to arrive.....	15 0 0-15 10 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	3 14 0-3 16 0		
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.....	3 11 0-3 13 0		
Ditto, forge.....	3 10 0		
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	4 15 0-5 0 0		
Welsh Forge Pig.....	3 15 0-4 0 0		
LEAD.			
English Pig.....	26 0 0-27 0 0		
Ditto sheet.....	26 10 0-27 0 0		
Ditto red lead.....	26 10 0-27 0 0		
Ditto white.....	27 10 0-28 0 0		
Ditto patent shot.....	28 0 0-29 0 0		
Spanish, in bond.....	25 15 0-26 0 0		
American.....	none.		
FOREIGN STEEL.			
Swedish, in kegs.....	21 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive.....	19 10 0-20 0 0		
Ditto, in bags.....	20 0 0		
English, Spring.....	15 0 0-23 0 0		

At Thirty days' credit, and free on board to Rotterdam. The percentage of porosity is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The confidence which merchants had in the prices of metals has been very much shaken during the past week. A great fall in the value of copper has had a startling effect, and will prove most mischievous if present prices be continued. Some alteration next month was anticipated, but certainly not to half the extent that has been fixed. Iron is steadier in price, but no actual advance has yet taken place. Steel is quiet, with a drooping tendency. Tin also is likely to recede. Other metals have varied but little.

COPPER.—Some considerable sensation prevailed amongst the dealers on "Change on Wednesday last, a rumour being circulated that a reduction of 2d. per lb. had taken place. This at first was contradicted by some of the representatives of copper houses, until the leading firms confirmed the fact that they had lowered the price to 1s. per lb., and were prepared to execute orders at that figure. Fortunately, shippers and consumers have lately looked very shy at the market, and in most cases merely purchased as orders arrived. Speculators also have scarcely made a transaction in the article for some time past, the evenness of its value allowing no margin. Nevertheless, there are a few who will suffer more or less by this very sudden change, and considering that it was only on Tuesday, June 10, that the monthly meeting of smelters was held, and attended by most of them, who bore testimony to a fair trade being transacted, and gave their vote in support of current rates, it reflects great suspicion on the truth of their statement, and, at the same time, has every appearance of an underhanded, dirty, unprincipled trick; for it is nothing less than deception, which they evidently wish to practice on the trade, by holding meetings at fixed dates, as they assert, for the purpose of regulating prices for the ensuing month, when about a fortnight afterwards they find such a different state of things as to justify them in reducing the value 2d. per lb., these clever men of business not being able to foresee what would probably take place between the 10th and 25th inst. Could any one really believe that the trade doing on the 10th inst. was sufficient for the smelters to hold out then for 1s. 2d. per lb.? Why not have reduced the price gradually? The market has been very unsettled for some months, and many sellers would willingly have accepted less than fixed rates, were it not for the fear they entertain of it being known to the opprobrious monopoly. Any body of men branded with that stigma is utterly distasteful to the commercial community of England, but if there be one class more than another who have brought themselves into disrepute, it is the copper smelters. How long will these men of capital exercise oppression over those of limited means? Could any one but a copper smelter conscientiously charge 126s. per ton one day, well knowing at the time the intention to reduce it 18s. 10s. per ton on the following day? Is this a way likely to create confidence? No; these kind of things will not easily be effaced: the trade has relied too much upon their representations, and this affair is aggravated by the manner in which it is carried out. The monopolies in olden times could scarcely be more notorious. This alteration seems to have been brought about simply by one or two of the heads, and not by the consent of all the smelters. These "great guns" having almost the entire control of the market, the only way to prevent the like occurring is not to encourage such havoc, but distribute the business to the honest and most straightforward. We trust at the next meeting the majority will decide in favour of higher prices, and rule the day. A sale of Burra Burra took place at 117s. previous to the decline, and this being a quality which competes very much with English, seems to be one of the principal reasons acted upon by the smelters. It is also understood that a large quantity of ore and Russian copper are now on the way to England. The standard of ores has receded.

IRON.—Business continues to be transacted at 87. 10s. for forward delivery in London. The trade, if anything, has rather improved, rails having been more enquired for the last week. No alteration, it is anticipated, will take place at the next meeting of ironmasters in Staffordshire; and as it is believed that some of the merchants hold orders merely to see how the market turns, it is, therefore, not improbable, when they know the result of the quarterly meeting, a better demand will set in. Scotch pigs have ranged about 72s. to 73s.; the latter price was the closing quotation on "Change to-day."

LEAD remains inactive; former prices, however, are still adhered to by smelters.

SPELTER.—This metal has not undergone any alteration in value.

TIN.—The market is quiet, with a declining tendency. About 150,000 slabs are advertised for sale at the Netherlands Trading Company annual sale, in August next, with power to add 15,000 slabs, if arrived in time.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26.—Our metal market continues to exhibit the same depressed aspect as mentioned in our last report, and prices still have a downward tendency. Business generally has been on so limited a scale that we can do little beyond confirming the report of last week. Welsh Bar-iron is freely offered at the reduction stated in our last, and orders are largely sought after. Buyers hold off under the impression that still lower rates must rule ere long. Staffordshire Iron may be regarded in the same light, and although makers of best brands remain firm, inferior qualities can be bought on very favourable terms to the buyers. Scotch Pig iron is in exactly the same position as it was last week, and the price is unaltered; business has been limited, and the disposition to operate is very trifling. The shipments this week are small, being only 7495 tons, against 9909 tons in the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of 2414 tons. With such small shipments, it is natural to presume that stocks will increase somewhat. The reduction in the rate of interest de-

clared by the Bank of England to-day may tend to create confidence in the article, and it is not improbable that prices will advance. In Tin we hear of no business of importance, and prices remain unaltered. Tin-plates are also without change. In Copper, a reduction of 2d. per lb. is announced to-day, which is a considerable fall. Lead is quiet, without alteration. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 87. 5s. to 87. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 133s. per ton; common bar, 134s.; refined block, 140s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10s. to 36s. per box; coke, 10s. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26s. per ton; pig, 25s.—Copper: Tile and tough cake, 107s. 10s. per ton; best selected ditto, 110s. 10s. per ton; bolt and sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10jd. per lb.

MINES.—We have not much change to report in the aspect of the mining market this week. A fair amount of business has been doing, without any material alteration in prices, except in a few heavy shares, which have been flat. Bullers have been freely offered at 460 to 470; Bassett, 315 to 325; in Alfred Consols a large business has been doing at 15 to 16s., and the shares leave off at 10s.; Mary Ann, 33s. to 34s., ex div.; Tre-lawny having improved, the shares have been more sought after, at 30 to 31; Sortridge more in demand, at 2s. to 2s.; Rosewarne, 75 to 80; Wheel Kitty, 11 to 12; Great Alfred, 2s. to 2s.; South Tolgus has been largely dealt in, at 120 to 125; Great South Tolgus, 8s. to 9s.

At Trefusis, there is a good improvement in the 30 east, where the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, with stones of copper ore in the end of a very promising appearance. Herodfoot has further improved in the bottom level, and has increased its sampling to 60 tons; with a good price for lead, this mine would soon yield fair profits again. East Bassett looks well, and shares dealt in at 43 to 44. Hender shares have been more sought after, the mine having improved. At West Caradon meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 489s. 2s. 7d.; no dividend was declared, but a balance of 1211s. 10s. 3d. was carried to the credit of the adventurers; the report of the mine is very satisfactory. At Grenville, the ground in the 70 cross-cut has very much changed, the country being impregnated with greens, and showing every appearance of being near upon the South Frances main lode. At Wheel Kitty (Leland) meeting, on June 18, the accounts, after paying 150s. towards a new engine and boiler, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 645s. 16s. 8d., and a dividend of 512s. (10s. per share) was declared. The new engine is expected to go to work in a month's time, and the tribute pitches continue to look well. At Gernick, the lode in the 52 is improving, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm.

Copper, which last week was quoted at the rate of 124s. and 126s. per ton has fallen, and can now be obtained for 107s. 10s. Although, at the first glance, this might appear to exercise a baneful influence on mining adventure, yet we are of opinion that the depreciation in price will not be followed by such results as many alarmists would lead us to suppose. For a considerable period the artificial demand created by the war stimulated speculation, and probably large stocks have been laid in by smelters, in order to be enabled to keep up the supply at a high rate. Our readers are aware that the copper trade is mainly influenced by the Swansea firms, who raise or depress the market at pleasure. Possessed of large capital, obliged to keep a great stock of copper in all its various stages, with large amounts of this valuable metal absorbed in the bottoms of their furnaces, and reaping large profits, they can afford to hold on; but we fear that it is otherwise with the smaller smelters, who, owing to paucity of means, are not able to compete with the larger establishments, and it is probable that the sudden fall will materially inconvenience them. Those foreign mines which have consignments on the way to England will likewise experience a great loss; one of the companies will realise, by their sale, an amount of 2000l. less than they had calculated on receiving, this sum alone would have been sufficient to have afforded a respectable dividend. Although, to a certain extent this fall will affect several of our home mines, yet this will be less felt, as there is every reason to expect that labour, as well as materials, will be obtained at a cheaper rate. It must be borne in mind that when the price of copper has been much lower mining adventure has prospered, and high prices have always been followed by a reaction; in many cases, in order to obtain these, mines have been worked unfairly. At present, business cannot be said to have returned to the normal condition it was in previous to the declaration of hostilities; this, however, must soon arrive, and the disarrangement of the market, as regards mining adventure, may be considered only as temporary. The present decrease in the price of copper, while it will not do any great injury to legitimate enterprise, will have a wholesome tendency to check reckless speculations, which would have been brought before the notice of the public.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.—East Tamar, 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2, 21-16, 23-16, 25, 25, 25, 25; Marke Valley, 4 to 4 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Buller, 470 to 475; Wheel Luddett, 23s. to 31s.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—Wheel Buller, 470, 475, 480, 485 (for account), 490; South Tolgus, 12s.; Alfred Consols, 15s.; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; Wheel Edward, 4 1/2; Marke Valley, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; West Collacombe, 4s.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—North Bassett, 35s. to 36s. (with dividend); West Bassett, 34; Great Polgooth, 3 1/2; Wh. Hender, 2 1/2; Great Alfred, 2 1/2; Llandudno, 26s. to 27s. 6d.; North Bassett, 33, 32 1/2, 33; Rosewarne United, 75 to 76; South Tolgus, 12s. to 12 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2; 18s. 3d. to 24s. 9d.; South Condurrow, 8s. to 9s.; South Ellen, 6 1/2, 7 1/2; Treveltha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; West Collacombe, 4s. to 5s.; Wheel Treafusis, 13; Wheel Luddett, 24s., 25s., 25s.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—Alfred Consols, 15 1/2 to 16; Cook's Kitchen, 34s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d.; Drake Walls, 1 1/2; Ding Dong, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Fort Bowen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Great Alfred, 2 1/2, with call; Nantnos and Penrhyn, 1 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 2 1/2, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Ray United, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; South Tolgus, 12 1/2 to 13; Treveltha, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; West Bassett, 31 1/2 to 32; Wheel Glyn, 3s. to 3 1/2; Grenville, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Hender, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; Treveltha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Wrey, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, 9 3/4, 9 3/4, 10 1/2.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—In London, 93 tons copper ore from Nassau, 220 kegs steel from Sweden, 1850 slabs tin from Penang, 105 casks rolled zinc from Hamburg.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.—In London, 28 casks copper from Hamburg, 2333 slabs tin and 8 casks zinc from Belgium.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.—In London, 450 slabs tin from Penang, 240 slabs tin from Singapore, 12 casks rolled zinc from Hamburg, 10 casks rolled zinc from Belgium.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.—In London, 650 slabs tin from Leghorn, 10 casks rolled zinc Prussia.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.—In London, 22 barrels copper ore from Hamburg, 60 bags copper ore from Swan River, 835 slabs tin from Singapore.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3464 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,736s. 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average produce, 6s.; average standard, 127s. 6s.; average price, 5s. 2s.; quantity of fine copper, 214 tons 3 cwt. At Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday next, 2849 tons will be sold.

The Ticketing at Swansea comprised 1285 tons of copper ore, which realised 19,335s. 19s., of which 541 tons (8811s. 16s. 6d.) were from the Cobre Mines; the Chili Mines sold 224 tons, for 3360s. 13s.; Berehaven, 242 tons, 2422s. 12s.; Knockmahon, 159 tons, 1996s. 2s. 6d.; Tungkillo, 61 tons, 1038s. 17s.; Kapunda, 49 tons, 1671s. 13s.; and London, 9 tons, 134s. 5s.—The next sale will be on July 8, comprising 1932 tons, and include ores from Cobre, Berehaven, Spanish, Knockmahon, Kapunda, Namagualand, Bampfyde, Oala, Melbourne.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Cuba, 550 tons of copper ore; from Aveiro, 120 tons of copper ore; from Caldera, 284 tons of copper regulus, 631 bags of ditto, 1038 bars of copper, 55 tons of silver regulus, and 80 tons of copper; from Coquimbo, 430 tons of copper ore, and 378 tons copper regulus; from Algiers, 170 tons copper ore; and from Hamburg, 115 tons copper ore.

At the Harrington Dock, Liverpool, on July 24, will be sold, by Graham, Kelley, and Co., three lots of copper ore, ex Cathage, of about 62 tons each.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on June 19, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 723s. 7s. 8d.; profit on the two months' working, 489s. 2s. 7d.; leaving in favour of adventurers, 1211s. 10s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 500s. 0s. 0d. The last day's dues and income tax were 474s. 1s. 8d., which, when added to the balance, left 736s. 1s. 8d. The accounts were audited by Messrs. Taylor and Co., who reported that the mine was in a very satisfactory state, and that they hoped soon to complete and to recommence working the bottom levels, and the new plan of the mine will be completed by the next meeting.

At the St. Austell Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Downson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 601s. 10s. 8d.; calls, 1200s. 16s.; 165s. 12s. 8d.; 5791s. 3s. 8d.—Mining costs, merchants' bills, and lord's dues, 4841s. 18s. 4d.; leaving balance in hand, 949s. 4s. 8d.

At Wheel Charlot meeting, on June 14, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1467s. 10s. 4d.—Mining costs, March and April, 678s. 0s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 113s. 19s. 2d.; 938s. 10s. 8d.—Copper ore sold, 15s. 10s. 4d.; 30s. 10s. 4d.; 749s. 17s. 8d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 194s. 12s. 8d. The accounts were audited by Messrs. Taylor and Co., who reported that the mine was in a very satisfactory state, and that they hoped soon to complete and to recommence working the bottom levels, and the new plan of the mine will be completed by the next meeting.

At Great Wheel Alfred meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed balance against adventurers, 453s. 1s. 8d. The net loss on the two months' working was 749s. 9s. 9d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee of management.

At Wheel Guskus meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. James Robertson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 2291s. 15s. 5d.; costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1574s. 18s. 1d.—3819s. 11s. 6d.—Calls received, 344s. 1s. 8d.; 1108s. 19s. 6d.; copper sold, 3432s. 3s. 4d.; leaving balance against mine, 1901s. 8s. 8d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 1484s. 5s. 1d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Full particulars will be found in another column.

At Cubert United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. D. Mocatta in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 837s. 2s. 1d.; mine costs, 13s. 1s. 6d.; interest and discount, 9s. 1s. 8d.—2019s. 6s. 3d.—Calls received, 1171s. 1s. 8d. per share was made; and the committee authorised to take such proceedings as they may consider necessary for enforcing the payment of all calls in arrears. Mr. Richards having been appointed by the committee managing agent and purser, and Mr. J. T. Miller elected auditors. Capt. S. and T. Richards, in their report, state that the 76 is extended south 7 1/2 fms. from shaft; stopping will shortly be commenced at these levels. The 66 north is extended 20 fms. from shaft, the last 2 fms. good paying ground, but look just at present in end small; the stopes in back of this the stopes in back south are worth 6 cwt. per fm. in other parts of the mine they are producing just as usual. The northern shaft of ore is lengthening, and improving in depth. The prospects of the mines are such that the chances of success are great.

At the Union Tin Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thos. Lambert in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at bankers, 15s. 10s. 9d.; call received, 632s. 10s.; new shares, 330s.; tin, 417s. 14s. 5d.; engine sold, 210s. 10s. 6d.; other receipts, 100s. = 1715s. 12s. 8d.—New engine, 300s.; mine cost, 650s. 10s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 251s. 18s. 9d.; tributors' balances, 110s. 1s. 11d.; rent of office, petty cash, &c., 70s. 12s.; Stannary dues, 1s. 13s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1s. 1s. 8d. In the estimated account of assets and liabilities, the balance against the mine was 470s. 8s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. A resolution was passed that the shares now on hand be offered to the existing shareholders, the rate of one to every ten shares now held by them, at 1s. per share, exclusive of the call made this day. Messrs. Blackett, Davis, Homfrays, Lambert, Murray, Russell, and Wilson, were appointed the committee of management; and Mr. Shipton, auditor. It was also resolved that the sum of 20 guineas be allowed to the committee for the ensuing year, for their attendance to the business of the company, such sum to be paid coincident with the first dividend. Captain J. Webb reported that the mine was in a very satisfactory state, and that they hoped soon to complete and to recommence working the bottom levels, and the new plan of the mine will be completed by the next meeting.

At Berrow Consols Mine meeting, on June 19, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 178s. 10s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 68s. 9s. 9d.—2467s. 11s. 6d.—Balance from last account, 229s. 2s. 7d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 17s. 9s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Henry Taylor reported that as soon as the wheel was erected they would immediately resume the sinking under the shaft, where the ground is easy, lode large; and from the appearance of the gossan there is every indication of its proving productive in depth.

At Wheel Agar (Kear) meeting, on June 20, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 504s. 10s. 10d.; mangle ore sold, 1018s. 4s. 9d.; gossan, 19s. 19s. 6d.; tin, 171s. 13s. 10d.; arsenic, 5s. 13s.; carriage, 69s. 7s. 3d.; balance, 14s.; allowance on boiler, 20s.—1378s. 15s. 2d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. 238s. 7s. 8d.; Feb. 330s. 15s. 1d.; March, 281s. 5s. 1d.; April, 199s. 11s. 6d.; lord's dues, 110s. 6s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 156s. 6s. 8d. Capt. Hercules Treveltha reported that the tribute pitches, 10 in number, were looking very well. The water in Old Wheel Falmouth was falling back slowly, but he was of opinion that it would be able shortly to clear up the shaft, as the whim, with all necessary erections, were completed.

At Wheel Agar meeting, on June 19, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 317s. 5s. 5d.; calls received, 1500s.; advance on tribute, 110s.; tin ore and arsenic sold, 19s. 4s.; rent of stamps, 15s.; copper ore sold, 362s. 15s. 10s.; 2377s. 5s. 3d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. to April inclusive, 1800s. 17s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 40s.; sundries, 12s. 7s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 354s. 0s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. W. Roberts and D. Lamboury reported that they could not estimate the cost for the first month of the mine at less than 400s. per month. They expected to save, on the 25th, 25s. out of one.

At the Merilyn Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 407s. 17s. 4d. against the mine. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the North Towy Mine meeting, on June 10, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 171s. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The agent's report will be found in another column.

At the Garreg Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 215s. 4s. 10d. against the mine. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Tavy Consols meeting, on June 17 (Mr. E. S. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 490s. 16s. 8d.; labour cost and merchants' bills, March and April, 425s. 2s. 2d.; sundries, 10s. 10s. 2d. = 926s. 15s. 8d. Calls received, 243s. 7s.; copper ore sold, 239s. 14s. 6d.; arsenic sold, 10s. 13s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 432s. 15s. 8d. Capt. R. Williams's report was considered, and the committee reported that the mine could be carried on for two months without a call, by inducing shareholders to sit once up their arrears of calls.

At West Polberro Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. H. English in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against mine of 1300s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Gosse thought that Capt. Julian had been improperly pressed for favourable reports; the promises he had made had been almost dragged from him, to serve a purpose which he would not, at that meeting, enlarge upon. It was resolved that a superintending captain be appointed, but that Capt. Julian be retained in a subordinate position; that the services of Mr. Mayne (the purser) be dispensed with, not being necessary under this arrangement, and that certain officers in the ore dressing departments be likewise dismissed. A detailed report will be found in another column.

At West Par Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. S. W. Dukes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at the Commercial Bank of 302s. 1s. 8d.; but, in the estimated account of assets and liabilities, the balance against the mine was 407s. 1s. 5s. A call of 1s. per share was made. The proceedings are reported in another column.

At Wheel Zion meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. E. Stubbs in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against mine of 703s. 14s. 6d., against which there was an ore bill amounting, to about 350s. A call of 5s. per share was made, and a resolution passed to hand over the list of defaulting shareholders to merchant creditors.

At the Devon Burra Burra Mine meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Receipts and balance at last meeting, 471s. 11s.; expenditure for the two months, including materials purchased at auction, 378s. 2s. 11d.; leaving balance, 93s. 8s. 1d. Reports were read from the committee and the captains, and the engine shaft was down 24 fms. 4 ft., and was set to sink again at 24 fms. per shaft, through a well-stratified channel of ground, the mineralised character of which improved in going down. A call of 3s. per share was made to meet the current expenditure, and the election of a committee for the ensuing two months terminated the proceedings.

West Bassett takes the lead at the sale on July 17, having superceded Wheel Buller for the first time. The district in which these sets are of great importance. Many mines have sprung up, far apart, and in different strata, calling themselves neighbours, but they differ entirely in character with such stratification.

St. Austell Consols sold on the 21st 1 ton 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of nickel and cobalt ore.

The Great Polgooth returns are about 16 tons of tin per month. At Esgrig Llee, they sampled 20 tons on June 22. The ore ground is improving in the mine, but at present they are only making about 700l. a year profit, but expect to do better.

payers do not support the mining poor. Mines have their doctor and club fund to provide against sickness and accident, besides which the miners belong to friendly societies, and by their joint contributions are kept from pauperish. Mr. THOMAS FIELD also truly told the meeting that the adventurers bore the onus of such casualties, and instanced the Great Walsingham as an illustration. At this mine they raise 1000*l.* worth of ore per month, upon which they pay 1.60th dues, and under the head of doctor's wages would only be assessed to the amount of 50*l.* or 60*l.*, and would thus effect a very considerable saving to themselves. This they have no idea of, and prefer to provide for those in their employ in a manner more acceptable to the promoters. Looking at the broad principle of the case, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the ground taken by the promoters of the Rating of Mines Bill, 1856, is one which cannot be maintained if the mine adventurers and working miners are true to themselves. A few more meetings such as this, carried out with the same spirit and singleness of purpose, backed up by those stubborn weapons, "facts," and the bill will be no longer tenable in the House of Commons, but will meet with the fate to which it so richly deserves. Let us, in conclusion, impress upon our readers the necessity of garnering up every fact worthy of publicity, and which will in any way advance their cause, and they can then rest assured that they may with safety leave abstract law and special pleading to those most interested in them.

of time, offer such prices as would induce the mine-owners to stand of smelting themselves, as directly they ceased doing so the mine-owners would be enabled to sell their manufactured copper at prices absolutely ruinous to the smelter; whilst, if the smelter attempted to undersell, the cost of the ore would be too high to allow him to do so with impunity.

The advantage secured to the adventurer cannot be doubted, for a certain amount per ton would be charged on the ore smelted, according to its quality, and at the annual meeting a dividend declared; so that whilst those mines which had embarked but a small amount in the undertaking would have the benefit of cheap smelting, those which had staked a larger amount would be amply remunerated for their additional risk by

the extra profit derived from the actual smelting operations. We shall again allude to the subject, and trust adventurers will become convinced that an undertaking of this description would be to their advantage, and that it will be our duty to record the actual formation of a company, the entire interest in which is held by the mining companies themselves, that being the sole means of securing success.

The history of gold mining as a commercial speculation has hitherto been, in almost every instance, one unbroken series of disasters and disappointments. In the COLONIAL GOLD, the AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA, WEST MARIPOSA, AGUA FRIA, and other companies of equal magnitude, we witness the unsuccessful application of capital in the pursuit of gold. But it is a matter of considerable doubt whether these failures have arisen from the absence of the commodity sought, so much as a want of knowledge on the part of the seekers. When the gold fever was at its height in this country, and well nigh threatened the stability of legitimate mercantile enterprise, every one who had a few pounds to spare rushed madly into the field of speculation, and embarked his money in gold companies, whose "runs" could scarcely be said to extend beyond Cape-Court, and whose ideas of treasure seeking rarely soared above the creature comforts of home. We cannot wonder, therefore, that when the bubble burst the ephemeral offshoots of a phlebotomic rage should find their level, and descend into the obscurity they so justly merited.

To every rule, however, there is an exception, and in this instance the case is the *ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY*, whose 20th annual meeting was reported in the *Journal* of June 14, and to which we have now the satisfaction of directing special attention, presenting as it does the unexampled feature of a remunerative gold mining company, whose operations have extended over a series of years, and who, out of profits, have paid since the year 1838 the sum of 366,022*l.* in the shape of dividends, exclusive of income-tax, and have accumulated a reserve fund of 34,166*l.* besides, to meet contingencies. In the early years of its existence, this company, like most others, had to struggle against difficulties which seemed insurmountable; and at one period so little value was placed on its scrip, that there are those who can remember the time when it was freely offered in the market to any one who would relieve the holder of the liability for calls, the general belief being that the company, like its predecessors, would never offer a fair chance for investment. Time, however, wrought its changes, and by judicious management and untiring perseverance it was brought into a dividend-paying state. For 18 years it has maintained its position, and though the productive character of the mines has somewhat fallen off in the last year, there are well grounded hopes that it will again revive. To give some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the *St. John del Rey* Company, we may mention that the receipts for the year have exceeded 126,000*l.*, out of which the net profits reached 34,466*l.*, notwithstanding the decrease in its produce. From the report of the directors, submitted to the meeting, we learn that the total produce of gold from March 11, 1855, to March 21, 1856, amounted to 346,031 oits., against 364,428 oits. in the year ending March 11, 1855, showing a decrease of about 4½ per cent. on preceding years. The total quantity of ore stamped in 1855 comprised 86,848 tons, against 56,433 tons in 1854. The extent of stamping ground laid open to Dec. 31 was 938 square fms., against 841 square fms. in 1854. Compared with the three preceding years, the quantity of ore raised, and the cost and produce, show the following results:—In 1853, there were 85,698 tons of ore raised, which yielded 136,867*l.*, at a cost of 87,694*l.* In 1854, the produce comprised 86,048 tons of ore, which brought 132,972*l.*, at a cost of 88,232*l.* And in 1855, 87,297 tons were raised, at a cost of 91,846*l.*, and which produced 126,313*l.* From these figures it will be seen that, though the quantity of ore stamped has increased every year, and induced a consequent increase of costs, the produce has been on the decrease. But the directors tell us that the increase of costs is mainly owing to the expenditure on new stamps for re-stamping the sand, which, when they get to work, will cause an immediate increase in the returns. Other causes have also operated to swell the gross costs, such as dearness of provisions and general stores, and when it is borne in mind that 14,650 dozen of candles, 66,662 ft. of timber, and large quantities of iron, have been absorbed during the year, it can scarcely be wondered that the costs present so formidable an appearance.

Despite, however, of all these disadvantages, and in the face of a falling off in the receipts, the directors were enabled to declare a further dividend of 30s. per share, but in doing so have taken the wise precaution to transfer from the reserve fund 15,000*l.*, to meet their engagements here and in the Brazils, and have by this means equalised the capital account, and placed the true financial position of the company before the proprietors. Should the mines of Morro Velho again increase their produce during the current year, there will be no occasion to use the amount transferred; but if, on the other hand, they continue in their present unsatisfactory state, the available capital will enable the directors to save a considerable sum, which has hitherto been paid in the shape of discount. Whichever they have to elect between, we are satisfied their past exertions for the welfare of the shareholders will be taken as a guarantee of future watchfulness.

We cannot conclude our observations on this company, without reverting to the animus displayed by certain shareholders at the meeting. It is an old saying, that people will never let well alone; and in this instance it found a verification. On the proposal to re-elect a retiring director, the motion was opposed for no other reason than that a change ought to take place. There was nothing to say against the qualifications of the director, but his election was opposed simply because his stewardship was expired. Would any merchant who had engaged a managing clerk (say) for a couple of years, wish to discharge him if he found his clerk equal to his anticipations? The idea would be as absurd as improbable. To discontented and, perhaps, ambitious shareholders, we would say wait until you find the directors beside themselves, and then you may with reason appoint successors. By their works should you judge them.

THE COAL TRADE—COLLIERY OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE—THE RUHR COAL MINING COMPANY.—This company was originally established at Cologne, in April, 1855, as a *Société en Commandite*, with limited liability, under the law of Prussia; it is now transferred to a company in this country, with a capital of 150,996*l.*, in shares (to bearer) of 6*l.* each, without further liability. The council of supervision and gerant, both English and foreign, are composed of gentlemen, not only of the highest respectability, but of great practical experience, so essential to the success of such an undertaking. The company is possessed of twelve concessions (Muthungen) of a coal field, comprising upwards of 3000 English acres, in the valley of the Ruhr, abutting on the Rhine, below Düsseldorf, which is now proposed to open out and work, in consequence of the great demand for coal, and the increasing value of the neighbouring collieries, as well as by reason of the fact that recent borings on each of the twelve concessions have proved the extent and quality of the seams to be first-rate in every respect, as had been reported by the mining officers of the Prussian Government. The Ruhrort coal is of the richest and best quality, and well adapted for coking and the manufacture of iron, as well as for household purposes. According to the reports of most competent English and foreign engineers, a minimum yearly return of more than 20 per cent. on the capital may be safely relied on. The capital is considered amply sufficient to provide for all expenses, and to establish a colliery with two pits, capable of supplying with ease from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of coal per annum. It also includes the payment of interest at 5 per cent. per annum until the works are in full operation, which it is considered will be effected before Jan. 1, 1857. We gave an interesting description of this district in several numbers of the *Mining Journal* of June, 1854, by which it appears that the property was reported on by Messrs. Nicholas Wood, President of the Institute of Mining Engineers, P. S. Reid, and T. Y. Hall, mining engineers; and the second, on the coal basin of the Ruhr, by Mr. F. L. Behr, managing director of the *Société de l'Esperance*, at Seraing, and Mr. J. B. Plumet, mining engineer. From those reports, it will be seen that the river Ruhr empties itself into the Rhine at a place called Ruhrort, about 22 miles below Düsseldorf, and 55 miles below Cologne. The general direction of the valley of the Ruhr is due east from the Rhine. This valley has recently been ascertained to comprise a considerable coal field, embracing numerous beds of coal of a very superior quality, and the general character of which assimilates to those of the basins of Belgium and France, being subject to considerable and numerous undulations, which alternately bring every seam in the series to the surface in such places as are not covered by the tertiary formation. It has been established beyond doubt that the valley of the Ruhr contains an extensive basin of coal, and that the quality of the seams would vie with any of the seams of the Belgian basin of Liege. The situation is the best in the valley, being close to the town and harbour of Ruhrort, and equally near to the town and shipping basin of Duis-

burg—the former abutting upon, and opening into, the Rhine; and the latter having a canal communicating with that river—and with the Ruhr, which runs through the concessions, and is navigable for upwards of 30 miles from its confluence with the Rhine and the Cologne and Minden Railway, which communicates with all the German network of railways with Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Dresden, runs along the concessions within half a mile, and a branch of that railway to Ruhrort and the Rhine runs almost through the middle of the concession from one end to the other. The advantageous situation of the coal field, its proximity to so many large markets of interior consumption, as well as the ready means of transport towards the exterior by the Rhine, or by the railways which pass through the concession, guarantee to the projected works a marked preference above all the coal-works situated more to the east near Essen, on an average of four leagues from the town of Ruhrort. We shall again allude to this interesting property next week.

IRON ORES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—No. II.

In the North, the actual limestone alternates with strata of gritstone and shale, locally termed hazle and plate. Certain ores of iron are interstratified with these beds; nodules of clay ironstone, argillaceous carbonate, are met with in some of the bands of shale, the mode of aggregation being analogous to that of the similar ores of the coal measures. At Hareshaw, near Bellingham, towards the source of the North Tyne, four furnaces were erected some years ago, to smelt the clay ironstone obtained from the "sills." They produced excellent ore, but the expensive cartage of ore, and the absence of railway or canal communication, were fatal for the time to the success of the establishment. Near Haltwhistle and Nenthead the same "ballstones" have been worked at their outcrop. Masses of brown iron ore appear in some instances to form regular layers, although their presence is, probably, in close relation to the veins of metallic minerals which intersect the rocks in and around Alston Moor. A bed of "black band" was discovered a few years ago, and worked till within a recent period, about 1½ mile north-west of Haydon Bridge, near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; it ranged from 2½ to 3 feet in thickness, and being calcined on the spot, was proved at the Shotley Bridge furnaces to be a very valuable ore; but its cropping out on the west, and disturbances of the ground to the east, limited its exploration. Since the extension of a branch railway to Alston, some of the lodes have been extensively wrought. Thus the Manor House vein has been opened very near the railway station for the Shotley Bridge Company, and hundreds of tons were raised from a small area at the extremely low cost of 1s. 7d. per ton. The vein is about 14 feet wide, striking east and west, with a northerly dip, and throwing down the measures on its north wall about 12 feet. Its productivity is increased by "flats," which penetrate a few feet between the layers of scar limestone, which it here intersects.

On the opposite side of the valley of the Tyne, the Park, or Horse Edge, vein has also lately been wrought, and considerable quantities of a similar brown ore are now being raised from the Thorngill vein, where it intersects the "great" limestone. To the west, on the northern shoulder of Coos Fell, and to the east of Killope, and in Weardale, the outcrops of similar iron veins present themselves. Crusts of manganesian botryoidal peroxide occur abundantly near the surface, varied by the delicate reddish brown tint of lepidokrokit. At the former locality, some of the corals characteristic of this formation are found enveloped and entirely fossilised in brown iron ore. In the eastern part of this region the carbonate of iron makes its appearance abundantly in the lead veins, and is locally termed the rider, accompanying the ore which has been the chief object of search. At Rispey vein, in Rookhope, brown peroxide is often mingled with the sparry ore, especially near the surface, where it sometimes spreads over an area of 30, 40, or more feet. Remembering the high character of the iron produced from similar ores on the Continent, more especially the celebrated "steel irons" of Siegen, Styria, and Carinthia, it will be seen that the introduction of this ore into the British iron manufacture is an important step.

The hematite iron ore (sesqui-oxide of iron) of Whitehaven occurs in the carboniferous limestone, near the outcrop of the slaty rocks upon which that formation rests. Most of the excavations are subterranean, and the mass of iron ore is often so extensive that it is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the nature of the deposit; but at Todholes, near Cleator, an open work has for some time been in operation, which throws great light upon the subject. The superficial covering of 15 or 20 ft. in thickness, which contains numerous angular fragments of grey limestone in its lower portion, being removed, the red iron ore is worked as a quarry. The floor of the deposit is a white and red mottled shale, almost of the nature of fire-clay; bore holes have been sunk in it to a depth of 30 or 40 ft., without meeting with any other material. The surface of this shale is very uneven on a large scale, although the actual planes are smooth, and frequent sudden depressions or ridges throw it up or down for a few feet—disturbances which appear to be regularly followed by the superimposed hematite. Between the shale and the iron ore there lies very generally a band of conglomerate, from 3 to 8 inches thick, of small pebbles of white quartz. The magnificent bed of hematite which then follows varies from 15 ft. to upwards of 30 ft. (rarely, as in Big Rigg Moor, as much as 60 ft.) in thickness, and is for the most part a dense mass of red ore, subdivided by irregular and nearly vertical joints. With a general parallelism to the floor of the deposit, two and sometimes three bands of greenish black shale, from 1 to 8 in. thick, are distinctly interstratified with the iron ore, and the presence of these partings with the overlying roof of impure limestone, which makes its appearance on the dip, leaves on the mind almost a conviction that the hematite occurs as a true bed. A small proportion only of the ores of Whitehaven district is smelted on the spot. The coal of the neighbouring field is ill-suited for smelting purposes, and the carriage of the admirable coke of the Newcastle district is so expensive that but one iron-works, that of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company, has for some time past been in action.

On the north side of Morecombe Bay, the promontory of Low Furness, between the slate hills which rise at the back of Ulverstone and the new red sandstone, forming the site of the venerable ruins of Furness Abbey, is composed of the carboniferous limestone, covered up for the most part with "till." Over an area of about six miles long, and four broad, red hematite has been worked in numerous localities, and in some of them from a very early period. A small amount of the Ulverstone hematite is still smelted with charcoal at the furnaces of Newland, Backbarrow, and Duddon, one of which only is in blast at a time; and this forms the only relic left in England of the old mode of production, so completely has the introduction of coal swamped the use of vegetable fuel. The total quantity of hematite exported from the Ulverstone district amounted in 1854 to no less than 351,685 tons. In other parts of the northern counties hematite also occurs, but in less important deposits, those in Derbyshire being most worthy of remark.

It is an important fact that in the Bradford district coal measure ironstones are alone employed, and principally from two ranges of strata, called the White Bed mine and the Black Bed mine respectively; a third, the Brown Rake, was also formerly worked. Neither their quality nor abundance have much contributed to the celebrity of the North Yorkshire iron; the superiority appears to proceed from the care and attention bestowed upon the various processes, and the admirable character of the seam of coal termed the "better bed," which lies beneath the ironstone, and attains a thickness of only 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. It differs, however, from ordinary seams in its remarkable freedom from iron pyrites and other impurities, and is exclusively used for smelting, refining, and puddling. You may pass through the thick smoke of the coking heaps or ovens without the least inconvenience from the sulphurous gases, which in the coking of most coals are so freely liberated. Although the iron mines of the Middlesbrough district are of so few years standing, they now supply the ore to upwards of 60 blast-furnaces; and 30 furnaces, besides establishments for the manufacture of wrought-iron, have sprung up, despite the distance from coal, in and about Middlesbrough, whence it may be estimated that from this new source upwards of 1,000,000 tons ironstone are annually extracted.

ON THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF VEINS OF GOLD IN QUARTZ AND OTHER ROCKS.—Mr. L. L. B. Ibbetson, F.R.S., having mixed a solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid with five times its weight of water, and placed it in a Berlin evaporating dish on a thick sheet of copper over a gas lamp, observed a crack in the basin, which was increasing. On transferring the solution to another basin, he found that the crack presented a vein of gold; the pure gold forming small nodular masses along the fissure, both inside and out, and resembling veins of gold in auriferous quartz rocks. Under the circumstances of the low temperature at which the solution was being evaporated, the diluted state of the solution still left unevaporated, and the difference of the appearance of the nodular form of the gold vein

from the usual appearance of the metallic gold obtained by evaporation from such a solution, the author thought it worth while to describe and exhibit the specimen to the Geological Society.

SUPPLYING PARIS WITH COAL.—Our advertising columns announce the formation of a coal and navigation company, called the *Société Parisienne*. The objects of this undertaking are to convey the Durham and Northumbrian coal to Paris, by means of screw steamers, constructed expressly to avoid transhipments, and to return with general merchandise, consisting of goods in transit from Switzerland, French wines, brandies, agricultural produce, manufactured goods, particularly those known as *articles de Paris*, plaster, cement, millstones, &c. It is recommended by the support of the Coal Trade Association of Durham and Northumberland, of which it numbers some of the principal members in its council, and possesses the support of the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Durham. It is proposed to make Harwich a port of call on the return passage, to deliver the goods for the London market; and it is expected that our agricultural supplies will be thus considerably increased. In that arrangement the concurrence of the Eastern Counties Railway, on advantageous terms, has been secured to carry into effect this branch of business with the greatest dispatch, and at the most moderate charges. It is assumed that the very low freights which will be charged must cause a considerable development of trade, but as the cost of navigation is charged on the coal, if there should be no back freights, there would be a sufficient dividend. The principal question is, whether the Belgian coal owners will endeavour to crush this incipient competition by a ruinous reduction of their prices. We find that the English coal owners who are interested in the concern have just resolved to fix the maximum price for this company at the lowest price of this day, and to meet any attempt on the part of the Belgians to drive them out of their new market; and when we find the names of the Lambs, the Woods, the Carrs, and others, associated in the enterprise committed to such a resolution, there can be little doubt of the result of such a conflict. We notice the name of M. Martin, the ironmaster of Fourchambault, the son-in-law of M. Crawshaw, and other influential persons in the French list. But the most important feature is the adhesion of Messrs. Dehaynin (*pere et fils*), the great coal merchants of Paris, which secures to the company a trade of 600,000 tons per annum, with a prospect of considerable development.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 26.—The share market continues dull, but the more favourable condition of the money market will probably soon attract an increasing amount of capital to mines, especially if the standard should again improve, and some discoveries be made. In Wheal Buller shares there has been a considerable decline; last Ladyday the price was 600*l.* per share; now at Midsommer the shares sell at 480*l.*; the mine is said to be failing in the lower levels Bassett maintain their price at 320*l.* and 330*l.* In Alfred Consols there have been some transactions, and shares have advanced to 15*l.* and 16*l.* North Basset is reported to be looking well. In Clifjah and Wentworth some good tin ground is opening up on Whitford's lode. In South Ellen there have been enquiries for shares and some transactions, in consequence of an improvement; the lode in a winze in the 20 west is reported to be worth upwards of 30*l.* per fm. North Frances continues to present indications of a good mine at greater depth. Boiling Well is stated to be somewhat improved.

It appears from the annual metallic returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, that the imports of copper ore and regulus are very much increasing; and surely this should be one, amongst many reasons, why there should be no additional tax, in the shape of the rating of mines, laid upon native metallic industry. I find, on comparing the returns for various years, that the imports of copper ore and regulus have increased 25 per cent. since 1853. In 1853 the imports amounted to 50,392 tons of copper ore and regulus; in 1854 to 57,291 tons; and in 1855 the imports were 66,599 tons. This great and increasing importation of foreign copper is alone sufficient to show the extreme impolicy of casting any additional burden upon our own copper mines. In the face of such facts, it is much to be regretted that Cornish landowners, and representatives of landowners, and Cornish Members of Parliament, should be found advocating the imposition of a tax which must, to some extent, injuriously affect Cornish industry; and particularly so in the case of the poor, struggling mines, which can scarcely make their way, even when free from such a tax. It is curious to read, in the report in last Saturday's *Mining Journal*, the admissions drawn forth from some of the advocates for the rating, when giving their evidence before the Select Committee. Thus, Mr. Richard Davey, of Redruth, says that "many mines have sustained very serious losses; were a rate imposed, the losses would be increased to the extent of the rate." Mr. Marriott says, "In poor mines the rate would fall very hard upon the adventurers, the loss, of course, increasing *pro tanto*. He did not think it advisable to throw additional burdens on mines working at a loss." And Mr. W. Thomas "thought there should be a little difference between mining and farming; in mining most discoveries were unexpected, and the property was valueless until the discovery was made." These are very important admissions, made by those who come forward to advocate the rating of mines. They show, in the words of Mr. Marriott, that "the rate would fall very hard upon the adventurers in poor mines." And if so, where is the benefit to the labouring miner—the mining cottager—which the advocates for the rating lay claim to? If the rating will "fall very hard" upon poor mines, and they be "knocked" in consequence, the working miner will be thrown out of employ, and where then is the benefit he will receive from the rating?

I still believe, after conversations with gentlemen who understand the subject, that the "club fund," might be placed on a much better footing in Cornish mines, and a great deal more relief be afforded therefrom, not only to sick and disabled miners, but to their families also. Some proof of this was given at West Seton account meeting last week, when the purser stated that in that mine, where they keep a separate account for the "club," there is now between 300*l.* and 400*l.* in hand of the club money; and that whereas the miners pay 12s. per year towards the club, the outlay from the club in that mine is only 5s. 3d. a year each.

It is quite correct, as stated by Mr. Stokes in his evidence before the Select Committee, that the club money has been held in the Vice-Warden's Court as not belonging to the men, and that there is much difficulty in considering it theirs when a mine ceases, because it is contributed by various sets of men at different periods of the workings. It is also pretty well understood, that when a tributer bids for a pitch on setting-days, he takes into account the doctor and club money he will have to pay, as well as his outlay for candles, powder, &c. So that it may be said the "doctor and club" money in reality comes out of the adventurers' pockets, although deducted from the miners' monthly pay. Should a rating be imposed, the doctor and club system will in all probability cease. Injured miners will be attended by the parish surgeons; and during the time of sickness, they and their families will have to depend upon support from the Union. And there is nothing which the working miners would more abominate than having to seek relief from the Union. Admitting, however, that the doctor and club money is in reality paid by the adventurers, what is there to prevent those funds from being placed on a better footing, when more extended relief might be given therefrom, and the poor-rate in mining parishes be considerably reduced? Let the lords agree, that when they grant sets it shall be with a stipulation that the club moneys in the different mines be all forwarded monthly to a common centre, or establishment, at Redruth, Truro, or some other town; and then, by means of a small staff of officers, the money required at each mine might be forwarded as necessity arose. If then, as found at West Seton, whilst 12s. a year is paid by each miner, only about 5s. is expended, there would soon be a large surplus in the central institution, which might be appropriated to the maintenance of the widows and orphans of deceased miners.

It is gratifying to those who are opposed to the rating of mines, to find that the committee appointed at the meeting at Truro on the 11th inst. are acting with so much energy. Petitions from the mines and mining districts in all parts of Cornwall, signed by adventurers, agents, working miners, merchants, shopkeepers, tradesmen, &c., have been sent up to Mr. Michael Williams, Mr. Robartes, and Sir Charles Lemon, for presentation against the rating measure. These petitions have been signed by some thousands of persons, and they ought to have an influence on the Cornish Members who have hitherto advocated the bill, as well as the Legislature generally.

The standard for Copper is declining, although you see it reported that a fair business is doing in the copper trade, and the market steady. Those who are in the habit of often falling into the company of pursers and captains of mines in West Cornwall frequently hear grumblings and com-

plaints of the manner in which they are entirely at the mercy of a few great smelting companies, who can at any time agree together, and give the miner whatever price they please for his ores, and can reduce the standard at any time, whether there is any reason for it or not, besides that of further replenishing their already immensely filled pockets. It is often remarked that the copper trade is almost the only one in which the buyer has the absolute power of fixing the price of the commodity he buys, and of compelling the seller to come to his terms. For the seller must have money to pay monthly the wages of those he employs as labourers; he cannot do without the cash, and he must come down to the smelters' terms. If the Electro-Chemical Reduction Company, or some other, would produce a really good process, and be the means of rendering the mines independent of the great smelting firms, it would open up for the miners of Cornwall and Devon a new and far more prosperous era than they have ever hitherto enjoyed.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 27.—The preliminary meeting of ironmasters was held yesterday, at the Stowpenny Inn, in Worcestershire. The meeting was unanimously in favour of maintaining prices at present rates, a determination which was expected on all hands. The home demand is said to be improving, and probably the decision of the trade will bring out orders which have been kept back in hopes that a reduction would be acceded to. The demand from America continues slack, but a good fall trade may be anticipated. The general statement respecting the trade, is that inferior iron is being produced to a large extent, and is very little in demand. The production of such qualities is a great evil to the trade, bringing the make of the district into disrepute. It may be mentioned as an illustration of the value set upon good as compared with inferior qualities of iron, that rails are now being made in this district at higher rates than the trade prices for bars. The companies are learning that it is better to give a good price for rails, made of good iron, than to purchase at a cheap rate what very soon requires to be replaced. Houses well known for the excellence of their iron are fairly supplied with orders.

Looking at the indications of prosperity presented by the Board of Trade Return for May, the greater ease of the money market, the Bank of England having yesterday reduced the rate of interest to 4½ per cent., the prospect of a good harvest, and of diminished taxation, there is every reason to anticipate that a great impetus will be given to the iron trade.

Coal is likely to be considerably cheaper. New mines are being opened, and a large increase in the supply must lead to cheaper rates. This will be a great boon to the iron trade.

The general hardware trades of Wolverhampton are brisker than they were a few months ago; and although some branches of the trade in the district are depressed, there is a general improvement, which every indication gives promise will be lasting and progressive.

Another of those accidents which happen with such sad frequency in this district occurred at Dudley, on Friday evening, at a coal-pit connected with the Old Park Colliery, which belongs to Lord Ward. At the time to leave off work, the "tackle ship," which is used to raise men from the pit, was lowered, and eight persons, the number allowed to ascend at one time, got upon it and were drawn steadily up. The banksman, David Turner, stood ready to place the runner on the top of the pit as soon as the skip reached the top, and it was within four yards, when suddenly the chain snapped, and the eight men fell to the bottom, a distance of forty-six yards. Only four other men were in the pit, and these, on going to the bottom of the shaft, witnessed a horrible sight. Seven of the men were huddled together, and one, the eighth, lay near the skip with his legs entangled in the chain. Four were quite dead, two were observed to breathe, but expired immediately, and the other two were able to speak and were carried home, but died—one directly after reaching home and the other on Saturday morning. All the sufferers were young, the oldest being twenty-two, and unmarried. An inquest was held on the remains of the sufferers on Tuesday, at the White Swan Inn, Dudley, before Mr. W. Robinson, coroner. There were present Mr. R. Smith (the agent to Lord Ward), Messrs. F. Smith, S. H. Blackwell, and Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines in the district. The only point on which any question turned was in respect to the chain which broke. Two kinds of chains are used in pits—an ordinary round and single link chain, and a flat chain which consists of three links. The great advantage of the latter is, that instead of the safety of men ascending or descending a pit depending upon a series of single links, there are three, any one of which is capable of holding the weight attached: the flat chain also lies more steadily on the drum, and is less liable to slip. In the present instance that part of the chain which was upon the drum was flat, and the part which descended into the pit was round. It was in this round part that a link gave way. It appeared from the evidence adduced that Charles Hill was specially employed to go round the pits belonging to Lord Ward, every week to examine chains, adjust machinery, &c., and he entered his remarks in a book, a duplicate being given to the men in whose care the particular machinery, chains, &c., might be. He stated that he had examined this chain every week, and had looked at it the day before the accident. He found nothing the matter with it, but on being shown some links of the chain by Mr. Brough, Government Inspector, he acknowledged that they were much worn, and that had he examined the chain link by link he should have complained of those. Other witnesses spoke to the chain having been worked for two years and never having given way. They had also examined the chain, but had never before noticed the worn links pointed out to them by Mr. Brough. All agreed that a flat, or three-linked chain, was safer than a round one. It may be added that the chain did not break at the place where any link was worn, but across the place where the link had been welded, which was the thickest part of the chain. Mr. Smith, agent to Lord Ward, said the round chain was thought quite safe, but they generally used flat chains, especially for deep pits. He expressed the deepest pain at the accident, and said he had given orders for the present chain to be replaced by a flat one, and he should take care to introduce flat chains wherever he had authority. Great pains were taken to have the chains of the best iron, and made in the best manner; and in order more effectually to secure this, Lord Ward now had the chains made on his own premises. The present chain had since the accident stood a test of eleven tons and a half. Mr. Brough, Government Inspector, stated that the chain was very well made, and the iron of excellent quality; but the iron in all chains underwent a change from percussion upon the iron pulleys, by which it was rendered granular or crystalline, like cast-iron, instead of retaining the fibrous character of wrought-iron. It easily snapped when this change took place. The lower part of the chain was very much worn, and it did not appear to have been ever properly examined. He was strongly opposed to round chains, and should do his utmost to secure the universal use of flat ones. They were now employed in 75 per cent. of the mines of that district. He thought it desirable that the examination of chains, which was required by the special colliery rules, should take place periodically, and it should be an examination link by link, the chain being lowered upon the runner or platform over the pit for the purpose. The jury, after a consultation of about two hours, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," expressing their disapproval of the conduct of the pit manager in not having more carefully examined the chains, and also their recommendation for the using of flat instead of round chains in all mines; and Mr. Smith said he should now uniformly discountenance round chains.

The last examination meeting of Messrs. Blackwell and Bennett, Ironmasters, of Smethwick, has been held at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court during the present week. The facts of the case exhibit a painful illustration of the manner in which a forlorn hope leads people on into constantly increasing difficulties. The balance-sheet, commencing in July, 1849, showed the bankrupts now owed to sundry creditors 27,874l. 14s. 7d.; in addition to which there were liabilities to the amount of 40,361l. 18s. 8d., and amounts to be paid in full, 155l. The items on the credit side were put down as consisting of debts, supposed good, 622l. 12s. 6d.; cash paid over to the official assignee, 30l.; bills in hand, 65l.; which, after deducting the amount to be paid in full, leaves a deficiency of 27,311l. 16s. 7d. The assets, therefore, amounted in all to a little more than 700l., to meet liabilities amounting to 32,000l. This is only too faithful an illustration of a state of things from time to time coming to light in this neighbourhood. Unhappily South Staffordshire is not solitary in such cases, and thoughtful men feel alarmed for the maintenance of mercantile morality, which a spirit of reckless speculation threatens to undermine. The evil is felt in all business transactions, and honest men lament that they have a hard task to maintain a good conscience, and to compete with those who are less scrupulous. It is well worthy the attention of the mercantile world to consider how this evil may be checked. Perhaps one means

would be a less amount of secrecy in business transactions. In former ages, when the trading community had to protect itself by craft and cunning against kingly and aristocratic rapacity, backed by a power that they could not hope to resist, concealment was natural and necessary; but now, when no such cause of fear exists, and more intelligent views of the nature of trade are held, a good deal of the mystery and concealment, under cover of which so much evil is effected, might well be dispensed with.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 26.—Although the preliminary meetings of the ironmasters for the quarter commenced to day, at Stewpenny, and it is within the range of possibility that the prices of iron might be altered, it is satisfactory for us to be enabled to state that the position and future prospects of the trade are becoming very promising, so much so, indeed, that the general opinion of the leading ironmasters is, that it would be highly injudicious to make any reduction in prices for the ensuing quarter; this opinion will be supported by the makers of malleable iron in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, at the quarterly meetings. Although underselling will prevail, to a less or greater extent, during periods of depression, or even of comparative dullness, we have heard of fewer cases of this kind during the last month than for many years past. The favourable position which affairs have taken with regard to the American dispute, and the increasing ease of the money market, have increased confidence in trade, and orders from America and other states are confidently anticipated. The demand for Derbyshire ironstone and pig-iron is rapidly increasing, and prices maintain a very regular and satisfactory firmness.

The Coal Trade has improved very much during the past fortnight, and we hear of an intention to raise prices. It is calculated that if the improvement which has now commenced continues for any length of time, that by September and October next the trade will again have resumed that state of extraordinary activity which characterised it two years ago. There must be, during the prevalence of the present warm weather, a great decrease in the consumption for household purposes, and now that an increase in demand has set in, during what is generally considered an inactive season, the favourable change is regarded as highly important and satisfactory. The increase has arisen, not only from an improvement which is taking place in general manufactures, but the great coal consumers in several districts in Staffordshire and Leicestershire are coming into the Derbyshire markets, as possessing the cheapest and best adapted coal for their use.

We have the satisfaction to notice that the extensive Coke Trade which has been established with the southern districts is being rapidly increased, from the fact that the coke manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Dronfield, Derbyshire, can compete successfully with Derbyshire and the North, although the Dronfield manufacturers are subject to the cost of cartage from Dronfield to Chesterfield; but as the excellence of the coal in that district for coking purposes cannot be excelled, a first-rate article is produced. This rising branch of the mineral trade of Derbyshire ought to be still further developed, inasmuch as until recently the demand for coke from the North exceeded the supply; and we remember the time when very considerable anxiety prevailed on the board of one of our principal railways that the deficiency was such, and the stocks were worked so low, that it was feared the traffic on a great portion of it would be seriously inconvenienced thereby.

The Government Inspectors of Mines continue to exert themselves with undiminished activity to see that the new Act is fully carried into operation in their respective districts. Mr. Morton is doing much for this object in Yorkshire; so is Mr. Hedley in Derbyshire; he is not only furnishing them with the necessary instructions how to proceed, but has called a meeting of the coalowners, to give them personally all the information which he possibly can, with the view to assist them in carrying out the strict letter of the law.

The inquest in the case of the boiler explosion at Whittington, which was noticed in the Journal at the time, was brought to a conclusion on Monday, before Mr. Busby, the coroner, and in the presence of Mr. Hedley, the Inspector, who carefully examined the witnesses, with a view to arrive at the exact cause of the explosion. The evidence went to show that the engine-tender, reported to be a steady and careful man, was considerably to blame for not having examined the interior of the boiler when he cleaned it. The water used in it was pumped from the old workings, and being impregnated with sulphuric acid, had eaten the boiler plates in some places to the thickness of 1-16th part of an inch, as well as destroying the rivet heads by corrosion. Mr. Hedley cautioned the engine-tender, and, indeed, he wished it to be generally known, that engine-men should be more careful of the kind of water they used for engines. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of the young man who had been killed by the explosion.

Whilst such great care has been taken for the safety of life in coal mines, it is remarkable that ironstone mines should have been utterly disregarded in the late Act, where, as far as Derbyshire is concerned, the accidents in ironstone mines have been greater than those in collieries. A case came under our notice on Monday. An ironstone getter was blasting a portion of the roof of the mine with powder, whilst two barrels of the same material were within twenty yards of the shot. The shot was fired, the barrels were burst, the man who fired it was killed, and the three other persons in the pit severely injured, two burnt, and one almost suffocated. The foreman of the pit saw the powder some time before the accident in the same dangerous position, and did not cause its removal. The manager of the pits boldly told the coroner, at the inquest, that it was not his duty to visit the pit periodically, and see that it was safe.

The jury hesitated whether or not to return a verdict of manslaughter, but as the deceased had been guilty of the primary cause of his death, they refrained, but expressed a regret that the Legislature had not provided some middle course between manslaughter and a jury's censure, which was the only expression of indignation they could return against the over-looker and manager.

Mr. Barrow, of Staveley, the extensive coal and ironmaster, has made arrangements with the Midland Company to run a working man's train on their line every morning and evening at 2d. the double journey, from Chesterfield to his works at Staveley, a distance of about four miles. Employment has increased so rapidly in Staveley that dwellings cannot be found to accommodate the workmen, a large body of whom were compelled to walk to and from the works every day upwards of eight miles.

METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 25.—Since my last communication a considerable change has taken place, which, after all, is only the commencement of the *fin*. A conviction has sprung up, and is daily gathering strength, that the future resources of the country are too deeply engaged, and that many of the apparently successful speculations rest on a most unsubstantial foundation, which the first sign of danger will shake to the ground. The failure of M. Place, although his bankruptcy was annulled by the court the other day, has been a serious blow to the reputation of the Credit Mobilier, and persons who previously were loudest in praises of the scheme, are now mysteriously propagating rumours of how seriously the society is compromised by this failure of one of its directors, and of the extent to which it has come forward to silence the creditors, and induce them to desist from continuing the bankruptcy proceedings. From the Credit Mobilier suspicion flies to the State, for it is one of the unfortunate conditions of all absolute Governments that if they claim the merit of success they are also held responsible for misfortune. Some gloomy prophets say the Credit Mobilier must collapse, and then—But the prospect is so unpleasant that few care to indulge in forecasting. The last settling day proved very disastrous to many, especially to some fifty alloy men, for that is the best equivalent for our *consolidators*. To give some idea of the character and mode of dealing of these gentry, we must go to the criminal tribunals here. A short time since, 18 of these *consolidators* were tried for fraudulent representations to obtain various sums of money, and their misappropriations and other criminal offences. The prisoners were divided into five categories, and several were found to have been previously punished for cheating. One was the gerant of a company called La Commandite. With respect to the individuals, no interest attaches to them, although the history of their proceedings furnishes a curious illustration of how public companies are got up and managed here, and shows what little reliance can be placed in these outward manifestations of material prosperity. The proprietors of a furnished hotel told his story, just how

one of these alloy-men had induced him to buy 10,000 shares in the Banque du Petit Commerce, at from 55 to 60 frs. the hundred, assuring him that the shares would shortly be worth 150 frs. each, and undertaking to purchase the shares back at 50 centimes profit each. Of course the agreement was not kept, and the confiding landlord lost his money. The manager of the Banque du Petit Commerce was called, and stated that he had entered into an engagement with the *consolidator* to dispose of a certain number of shares, in order to make the company known, and induce the public to purchase, and which appears to be one of the special branches of business of these gentry. The *consolidator* sold the shares at 15 frs. the hundred, that is at the rate of 15 centimes, or 1½d. each, while the value of the shares were fixed by the statutes of the company at 100 frs. each, and then he disappeared, in order, probably, to favour you in London with his company. The price agreed to be paid to the *consolidator* by the company was 2400l. for his assistance. In the second category were five individuals, brought up for dealing in Stock Exchange securities. It appears that a paper dealer, or stationer, took out a patent for making paper from wood, and started a company, called Lignenne, to work it. Nearly 1000l. were subscribed by the public, which was spent in advertisements and office furniture. No attempt was ever made to manufacture any of this wooden paper. A meeting of shareholders was actually held, at which the unfortunate subscribers of the 1000l. were told that the company had two factories at work, and orders on hand to a considerable extent. Obligations to the extent of 9600l. were voted, and actually money raised thereon. The capital was fixed at 160,000l. One of the parties accused, the chemist to the company, held 10,000 shares, representing 40,000l., or one-fourth of the capital, on which, of course, not one farthing had been paid. These shares he used to lend to his friends, in order to procure him a majority at the meetings. One of the accused gave curious explanations as to the mode of procedure in these new speculations. He said, "I have five agents acting for me, to whom I remit, for example, 1000 shares each. They go on 'Change, or rather in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, where other *consolidators* and small speculators congregate, and offer the shares for sale for cash down, undertaking to buy them back again, within a certain time, at a profit to the first purchasers of a fixed amount. As an example, I offer 1000 shares in the Lignenne at par, 100 frs. say, and undertake to repurchase them at the next settling day at 110 frs., of which 5 frs. out of the 10 frs. difference represent the nominal premium; that is to say, that if when the settlement arrives, and I do wish to buy back the shares, the purchaser receives back from me the premium (5 frs.) on each share." This *naïve* confession is sufficient to show how enormous transactions in shares, and other securities, may take place without either the buyer or the seller being possessed of a single one, or even of the capital to pay for them. It, at the same time, proves how hollow and deceptive are any deductions from Stock Exchange transactions. I shall next week return to the subject, which is pregnant with importance, so much so that the Chief of the State, in writing a letter of thanks to M. Ponsard, for the perusal of his new comedy, entitled "The Bourgeois," has thought fit to say—"I am truly happy to hear you stigmatise, with the full authority of your talent, and combat with the inspiration of the most noble sentiment, the unfortunate passions of the age."

The extent of the fall in public securities since my last communication may be judged from the following quotations:—Three per Cents., 70 75 frs.; Credit Mobilier, 15 45 frs., a fall of 400 frs.; Credit Foncier, 692 50 frs.; Railway Shares—Northern, 1123 75 frs.; Eastern, old, 930 frs.; ditto, new, 850 frs.; Paris to Lyons, 1467 50 frs.; Mediterranean, 1682 50 frs.; Southern, 750 frs.; Western, 927 50 frs.; Great Central, 645 frs. In the metal market the long-expected fall has taken place. The ironmasters here, in order to recover the position occupied by the holders of English iron, have consented to make great sacrifices in order to undersell them—to lower their prices 2½ a ton. The modification of the Customs dues, in October, led to the admission of foreign iron at from 58s. 4d. to 66s. 8d. a ton duty, instead of 96s. 4d., and brought French ironmasters to choose one of two courses—either to reduce their prices or diminish their production. They preferred the former, on the score, they say (curiously enough), of their patriotism; nevertheless, they are taking active measures to obtain the re-imposition of the old duty. Rolled charcoal iron, delivered in Paris, is 14½ a ton; pigs, 7½ 8s. 2d. a ton; wire, 16½ 16s. 4d. a ton. Chains have fallen 1s. 8d. the 100 kilos, and scrap the same. Copper is quoted at—English, 325 frs.; Russian, 315 frs.; Chili, raw, 285 frs.; Elba, 312 50 frs. Tin has fallen at Amsterdam, which in some way regulates the Paris market, where it is quoted—Banco, 352 50 frs.; Straits, 350 frs.; English, 345 frs.; Peruvian, 335 frs. Lead—French, 71 frs.; Spanish, 72 frs. Zinc—Rolled, from 80 to 85 frs.

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

There was a large attendance of ironmasters at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and the general feeling of all was, that it would be unwise to make any alteration in price the next day, when the preliminary meeting of the trade was to be held at the Stewpenny Inn, near Stourbridge. On Thursday the meeting took place, when it was agreed not to make any reduction in prices for the forthcoming quarter. The demand, so far as the second-class makers are concerned, is very indifferent, though some of the marked iron houses have orders on hand for several weeks to come. In boiler plates there is a great falling off; bars for America there are most orders for. There is no increase in the stock of mine pigs, and some large sales have been effected. The price may be quoted at from 4½ to 4½ 10s. per ton, and the sellers have not much difficulty in disposing of their make.

The only make of pigs which has been coming into South Staffordshire during the quarter in any quantity is the Forest of Dean and Shropshire—Derbyshire and North Staffordshire have found customers northwards, as also have the makers of the Wear and the Tyne. Some very excellent pig iron is made at these latter places, and it is to be hoped that its character will be kept up, though it is never safe to depend for any length of time upon the uniformity of the quality where tap cinder is to be had for next to nothing. Considerable quantities of calcined mine is coming here from North Staffordshire, and very acceptable it is; in fact, I do not know what we should do with our very great make of pigs, if we could not get a supply out of our own district.

The Froghall ore is being raised to a large extent, and though many contradictory opinions were given as to its value when it was first introduced, it appears to be used with great advantage in making tough iron, and I have seen some excellent pigs made where a large percentage of the mine used was from Froghall. The discovery of iron ore in Esmoor Forest, will be a great advantage to the South Wales district, if it can be (as I expect it can) raised at a reasonable rate—it will not be of much benefit to this district, as it will cost so much to bring it up. The Ulverstone firms, I understand, have secured a very large tract, and so far as their connection may suffer by a falling off in the demand for their ore by the South Welsh trade is concerned, have done wisely; but if there is the extent of tract which is named, most of the large houses will raise their own. We, from our inland position, can have no cheaper ore (quality considered) than Ulverstone or Whitehaven ore by the old route.

—IRONMASTER: Worcester Journal, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 24th of June forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

CONTRACTS GIVEN OUT IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—Rails for the East India, &c.

NEW CONTRACTS.

1000 tons rails, and 200 tons chairs, for the London and South-Western Railway. A water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., for Truro, Cornwall.

Water-pipes, &c., for Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

A large self-acting lathe, for Hexham.

A slide lathe, for Glasgow.

Gas castings, for Swinton, Kilmhurst, and Mexborough, in Yorkshire.

Ditto, for Staveley, in Derbyshire.

Ditto, for Devonport, in Devonshire.

Ditto, for Ratho, near Edinburgh.

The scarcity of new contracts during the past week may be attributed to the very general, and, perhaps, not unfounded, opinion that iron will very soon experience a considerable fall in price, after which the orders now kept back will be given out.

JOINT-STOCK PARTNERSHIP.—We are glad to find that Mr. C. Locock Webb, the barrister, is preparing for publication an encyclopaedic edition of the new Joint-Stock Companies Bill. Mr. Webb's experience of the working of companies under the existing laws will enable him to prepare a volume of very considerable value to the commercial world, as explanatory of the advantages presented by the new legislative enactment in promoting the facilities of legitimate speculation, with a defined limit of the liability incurred.

The Railway Calls falling due in July amount to 1,440,868l.—making the total for the year 8,825,440l.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORE SOLD AT CORNWALL TICKETINGS FOR THE QUARTER

ENDING 30th JUNE, 1856.

Mines.	Sales.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3,239	14,032 18	0
West Wheal Haset	1,902	13,292 9	0
West Wheal Haset	2,559	13,194 7	0
United Mines	1,509	12,659 14	6
North Basset	1,636	12,105 5	0
South Wheal Frances	1,066	10,613 13	0
Par Consols	1,189	10,643 17	0
South Caradon	1,975	10,142 16	0
Wheal Buller	1,959	10,093 3	6
Powey Consols	1,100	8,303 13	0
West Caradon	1,117	7,348 14	0
West Wheal Seton	913	7,284 18	0
Alfred Consols	1,813	6,739 8	0
Corn Brea	1,368	5,796 8	0
Tierrad	937	5,711 1	6
Wheal Clifford	771	5,501 5	6
Rosewarth United	893	5,063 4	0
Condurow	898	4,425 0	0
Wheal Seton	811	4,312 14	0
Phonix	655	4,294 14	0
Stridgill Consols	692	3,999 10	0
Hingston Down	447	3,450 16	0
Wheal Friendship (Devon)	556	3,181 7	0
Radford United	529	3,030 2	0
St. Day United	457	2,658 13	0
Halnamann	261	2,844 1	6
West Damsel	582	2,771 9	0
Great Wheal Alfred	319	2,656 3	0
South Tolgus	957	2,644 10	6
Treavarn	761	2,583 8	6
Marke Valley	504	2,467 0	0
Perran St. George	351	2,455 12	6
Holmshush	350	2,378 14	0
North Wheal Robert	350	2,270 10	0
North Roskear	224	2,144 16	0
Cradock Moor	497	2,136 2	0
North Pool	203	2,097 7	0
West Powey	135	2,068 12	6
Potallack	417	1,888 4	0
Levant	410	1,850 18	0
Consolidated Mines	234	1,848 8	6
Gonnamena	80	1,593 12	0
Great South Tolgus	241	1,376 6	0
Graham and St. Aubyn	241	1,318 17	6
Wheal Charlotte	805	1,507 7	6
Perran United	515	1,461 9	0
Wheal Arthur	357	1,392 4	6
North Croft	162	1,310 7	0
Kelly Bray	206	1,264 12	6
Bolling Well	241	1,216 4	0
South Croft	205	1,175 13	0
Collicombe	193	1,146 11	0
Wheal Edward	192	1,116 2	0
Wheal Margery	248	967 6	0
Pembroke and East Cribina	135	804 19	0
Great Cribina	130	802 5	0
Wheal Russell	95	798 0	0
Wheal Tellydy	91	714 17	0
Wheal Trebarvah	115	759 1	6
Caranall	276	751 17	6
Doleath	141	743 14	0
Wheal Emma	239	704 13	6
South Crenver	135	697 8	0
Camborne Veon	156	679 0	0
Devon and Cornwall	109	652 9	0
South Bedford	132	593 3	0
Wheal Zion	113	593 2	0
Cliff and Westworth	98	575 7	0
Wheal Tremayne	92	540 5	0
Trenow Consols	100	519 13	0
West Collicombe	103	519 7	6
Lady Bertha	85	509 17	0
Wheal Mary Great Consols	77	506 15	0
South Wheal Ellen	129	489 15	0
Cregbawse	114	447 2	0
Trevarthall	73	441 7	6
Cop Hill	139	435 4	0
Wheal Cribor	17	430 3	0
St. Ives Consols	102	422 12	0
Wheal Anna	60	387 10	0
West Cribina	114	382 12	6
Wheal Conford	203	382 2	0
Great Sheba Consols	389	376 17	0
Wheal Guskus	41	364 3	0
West Providence	32	291 15	0
Wheal Kitty	45	275 12	6
Queen of Dart	60	262 10	0
Halkmoor	50	260 0	0
Wheal Frances	42	233 4	0
Wheal Day	76	230 4	0
North Wheal Uddly	53	229 5	0
Treloath	51	229 3	0
Wheal Friendship (St. Hilary)	48	217 4	0
Devon and Courtney	33	212 0	0
Old Basset	24	205 16	0
West Poberro	81	202 13	0
West Stray Park	23	191 9	0
Wheal Bury United	60	187 0	0
Carack Dewa	59	186 15	0
Treasure United	30	174 13	0
Devon United	30	171 0	0
Camborne Consols	30	165 10	0
North Francis	7	163 3	0
Wheal Trenwith	14	162 8	0
Wheal Agr	30	155 5	0
North Wheal Gilbert	10	160 10	0
Great Wheal Fort	40	144 4	0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	40	141 2	0
Nanlles	15	99 12	6
East Wheal George	35	99 5	0
Wheal Ellen	20	94 0	0
Tary Consols	26	89 9	0
Fulgoth	12	81 0	0
Gerrick	18	80 2	0
Perran-dren United	10	77 5	0
Trethellan	41	76 7	0
St. Austell Consols	17	70 17	6
South Roskear	16	66 0	0
Wheal Harriet	38	65 14	0
East Tolgus	29	65 3	6
Wheal Langford	35	64 15	0
Wheal Trevelyan	1	63 8	0
North Down	16	58 16	0
Treleigh Consols	2	46 16	0
Virtuous Lady	46	36 10	0
Wheal Mary (Portreath)	13	31 11	6
Wheal Grylls	8	28 12	0
Basel Graze	7	28 3	6
Trunnick	7	27 6	0
Providence Mines	18	27 0	0
Boudy's Ore	15	26 12	6
Truthall	3	22 17	6
East Wheal Leisure	3	22 11	0
Lewis	3	21 18	0
Nancekuke	15	19 0	0
Wheal Fortune	15	11 5	0
Gordina Godolphin	15	9 12	6
British Arsenic Company	12	3 0	0
Trevelyan's Ore	15	3 0	0
Goldworthy's Ore	15	2 8	0
Hocking's Ore	23	2 6	0

Total.....54,273.....£308,693 18 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	1856	£10,592 2 4
Vivian and Sons	9226	45,768 2 4
Freeman and Co.	4509	24,014 19 5
P. Grenfell and Sons	6928	32,613 17 0
Crown Copper Company	270	1,372 14 4
Sims, Williams, and Co.	5408	30,061 15 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	13,449	76,961 19 7
Epity Copper	3447	20,012 16 2
Mason and Elkington	5133	29,205 2 11
P. Bankhart	1565	8,787 2 6
Copper Miners Company	6285	26,552 3 3

Total.....54,273.....£308,693 18 0

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

Statement of copper ores sold at Swansea, by sundry Foreign and British Mines, for the quarter ending June 30, 1856:—

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Cobro	2332	£24,732 4 6
Chili	681	13,951 13 0
Cuba	782	10,568 8 6
Namaqualand	291	8,088 8 6
Coplapo	217	6,990 3 0
Kapunda	113	4,867 1 6
Namaqualand (T. W. & Co.)	79	1,967 17 0
Torino	60	1,662 0 0
African	32	1,503 15 0
Kawau	32	1,278 15 0
Peninsular	149	1,189 10 0
Tungkillo	61	1,038 17 0
Ophir	18	959 8 0
Castilian	51	412 0 0
Spanish	33	325 12 0
Cape	6	79 7 6
Alondro	1	46 5 0
Canalid	1	40 1 0
Revenado	1	18 13 0

IRISH.	Tons.	Amount.
Deerhaven	1864	£18,450 9 0
Knockmahon	1508	15,310 19 6
Holyford	131	2,689 6 0
Ballyvirgin	210	1,400 5 0
Cronebane	103	633 7 6
Ballymartagh	110	483 14 0
Irish	174	286 1 0
Ballygahan	29	110 4 0
Walsleigh Bay	4	169 0 6
Tigrony	3	91 17 6
Ballydehob	30	75 0 0

WELSH, DEVON, &c.	Tons.	Amount.
Browhead	32	£127 4 0
Bamfylde	17	267 6 6
Welsh ore	35	194 18 0
Mollard	23	185 14 6
Helvellyn	5	35 16 6
Leigheloon	2	7 4 0

SLAGS.	Tons.	Amount.
London	9	£131 5 0
Other slag	21	34 10 0

RECAPITULATION.	Tons.	Amount.
Foreign ores	5904	£109,757 9 6
Irish	4169	39,733 5 0
Welsh, &c.	114	1,118 3 0
Slags	30	108 15 0
Total	10,217	£150,757 13 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	652	£9,911 11 9
Freeman and Co.	848	10,271 0 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	1287	19,079 11 0
Sims, Williams, and Co.	998	15,525 15 0
Vivian and Sons	2193	25,273 15 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2269	32,916 5 4
Mines Royal	725	8,912 14 6
Spittly Copper Company	298	6,886 4 10
Mason and Elkington	250	5,340 1 0
P. Bankhart	461	8,072 7 9
Chas. Lambert	518	8,868 5 10
Total	10,217	£150,757 13 0

Which is considerably less, both in tons and money, than any former quarter for a considerable time past, as will be shown in our next Journal.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the past week:—

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	£25,191	£23,631	£22,572
Great Western	31,418	28,444	26,123
Great Northern	20,330	19,325	18,115
London and North-Western	60,344	57,891	57,007
London and South-Western	18,334	17,217	15,742
London and Brighton	10,348	14,721	17,842
London and Blackwall	1,834	1,621	1,774
South-Eastern	20,651	19,637	17,688
Bristol and Exeter	6,894	6,531	6,336
Chester and Holyhead	5,885	5,390	5,846
East Lancashire	6,446	5,782	5,696
Lancashire and Yorkshire	21,008	21,507	20,360
Leicester and Carlisle	6,004	5,928	5,976
Midland	30,247	29,395	27,309
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	6,523	5,417	5,102
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,223	3,125	3,325
North-Eastern	34,108	34,634	32,918
Oxford and Wolverhampton	4,009	3,451	3,242
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,809	2,664	2,221
South Wales	6,401	5,411	5,236
South Devon	2,716	2,570	2,284
South Yorkshire and River Dunn	2,486	1,805	1,621
Taff Vale	4,624	3,554	3,601
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	5,168	5,132	5,273

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Aberdeen and Scottish Midland	£3,664	£3,431	£3,302
Caledonian	11,739	11,668	11,349
Glasgow and Glasgow	5,321	4,945	5,396
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scot. Central	6,905	5,696	5,425
Glasgow and South Western	6,058	6,206	5,638
North British	4,977	4,995	4,350

Total.....£38,564.....£36,941.....£35,158

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballinacorney	£1,048	£824	£858
Dublin and Kingstown	1,424	1,135	1,025
Dublin and Drogheda	1,151	1,021	890
Great Southern and Western	7,691	6,574	5,641
Londonderry and Enniskillen	73	653	508
Midland Great Western	3,528	3,283	2,945
Ulster	1,354	1,209	1,256

Total.....£18,459.....£16,074.....£14,798

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—P. M. PARSONS, Adolphus Permanent of railways.—H. B. JAMES, Derby: Moulding metallic castings.—W. H. WESTWOOD, T. WRIGHT, E. WRIGHT, Dudley: Improved stop or regulating valve.—W. BAYLES, Birmingham: Manufacture of ornamental metallic tubes.—P. and J. USWIS, Sheffield: Manufacture of pen and pocket knives.—G. L. STOTT, St. George's: Purifying gas.—T. COVBUK, Manchester: Valves for reducing the pressure of steam or other liquids or fluids.—W. R. WHITMORE, Clapham-road: Multitubular steam-boilers.—J. L. CAPELLAIN, Blackfriars: Machinery for bending sheet-iron into corrugated forms for constructing beams.—E. A. AUBERT, Paris: Rotary engines.—C. DESGAS, Strand: Furnaces for consuming smoke.—E. GUNZEL, Paris: Self-acting apparatus for working railway breaks.—W. H. BARLOW, W. H. WOODHOUSE: Connecting and securing the ends of rails on railways.—J. B. MAXNIE, Westminster: Method of applying locomotive power to the working of inclines.—J. GEORGE, Strand: Building materials.—J. DAVIS, Birmingham: Method of manufacturing the small coke, commonly called breeze, which said method of manufacture economises heat, and effects the suppression of smoke.—J. SADLER, J. GREEN, T. DAVIS, Birmingham: Manufacture of hinges.—A. G. BAYLES, Redditch: Needles.—W. BAYNOR, Bilston: Rolling rails for railways.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in these mines will be HELD here on Tuesday, the 8th July next, at Two o'clock precisely, to transact business of great importance to the company. The transfer-pledger will be closed from Thursday, the 3d, to the 9th of July, both inclusive. By order of the Committee, Dated 27, Austinfriars, London, June 27, 1856. WM. CHARLES, Sec.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—THE STATED HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the company will be HELD at their office, 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, at the hour of One o'clock p.m. The statement of accounts will be ready for delivery to proprietors on Monday, the 7th prox.—Dublin, June 27, 1856.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share, payable at the Half-Yearly Meeting of shareholders, held on the 9th inst., will be PAYABLE on and after Monday, the 14th July next. The scrip certificates, with coupons, must be left at the office three clear days, to be examined. By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec. Offices, 2, New Broad-street, London, May 19, 1856.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. 38, Broad-street-bldg., June 14, 1856.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL SHARES.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting, held this day, SUBSCRIPTIONS will be RECEIVED at the office, 62, Moorgate-street, for 25,000 ADDITIONAL SHARES, which, with the shares now unsold or undeposited of, will be issued at 2s. 6d. each; the subscription money to be paid on or before the 15th July next, on which day the subscription will be closed. Dated June 21, 1856. By order, H. H. ROOD, Sec.

MR. N. ENNOR begs to inform his Clients and the Mining Public that, from press of business during his late tour, also anticipating a depression in the price of shares, he was prevented replying to many of their queries; but he is now prepared to do so, on being again furnished with instructions. N. ENNOR's annual selected List of Mines, such as he would advise his friends to speculate in, is ready, and will be forwarded on application.—Wiveliscombe, June 26.

WHEAL EDWARD MINES COMPANY.—The SECRETARY-SHIP having become VACANT, by the resignation of Mr. James Ennor, all parties desirous of becoming CANDIDATES for the same are hereby requested to SEND in their APPLICATIONS, addressed to the Committee, 3, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street, accompanied by testimonials, and stating terms, &c., in the usual form, on or before Wednesday next, the 2d July.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Directors, the proprietors of Class A or preference shares in the East Indian Iron Company are required to PAY a CALL of ONE POUND per share on each of their respective shares, on or before the 1st day of July next, at the banking-house of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street, in the City of London.

Notice is hereby further given, that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls remaining unpaid after the day above mentioned, and if that default is made in payment of this call for the calendar month after the 1st day of July next the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture, under the Company's deed of Settlement. G. E. COOPER, Sec. 8, Austinfriars, London, June 10, 1856.

SOCIÉTÉ PARISIENNE POUR LE FOURNIR DE COUSILLES EN ANGLETERRE.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Completely Registered, with Limited Liability, 12th May, 1856.
OFFICES.—38, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each; £4 per share paid up.
Future calls £1 each, not often than at intervals of three months, but shareholders may pay up if they desire it, and receive the full amount of dividend.

This company is paying dividends at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, besides providing for the maintenance, and making large reserves for the depreciation and augmentation of wagon stock.

Its affairs having been carefully audited by Mr. Quilter, under the direction of the Board of Trade, it has obtained a Certificate of Complete Registration, with Limited Liability. It presents, consequently, a perfectly safe and highly lucrative investment to either large or small capitalists.

Applications for the remaining unallotted shares will be received by Mr. N. LEA, sharebroker, Bennett's-hill; the bankers to the company, Messrs. ATTWOODS, SPOONER, MARSHALL, and Co., New-street; and the secretary, Mr. B. SMITH, 38, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, from whom also prospectuses and any further information may be obtained.

THE CAMEL COPPER MINING COMPANY, EAST CORNWALL.

On the COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE, or LIMITED LIABILITY, as may be decided upon at the first general meeting, and as soon as all the shares have been allotted.

Capital, £10,000, in 5000 shares, at £2 per share. To be paid as follows:—10s. on allotment; 5s. as required afterwards.

For particulars as to the Camel Mines, apply to the undersigned, who will furnish reports from Capt. Jas. Richards, of Devon Great Consols, and Capt. Thos. Richards, of Liskeard, late agent at the Camel Mines.

All monies are to be paid to Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., bankers, Bodmin, Cornwall, and no expenditure will take place until all the shares have been allotted, and the first call paid.

If all the shares are not taken up within three months from this date, those having taken shares and paid the first call will have their money returned, minus the bankers' commission of 5s. per £100.

The sum of £300 will have to be deducted from the capital of the company, in order to repay not already incurred by the present lessees.

At the first general meeting a committee of management will be chosen, and proper officers appointed, for conducting the affairs of the company, and for the economical and efficient working of the mines.

Dated June 28, 1856. W. DENHAM KING, Hon. Sec., pro tem., To whom application for shares must be made, in the following form:—

Sir,—I request you will allot me shares of £2 each in the Camel Copper Mining Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and pay the amount thereof by instalments, as required by your advertisement.

Dated this day of , 1856. Name..... Address.....

To Mr. W. D. King, Camelford, Cornwall.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 per share.

The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5 per share.

OFFICES.—No. 9, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON.

The Treburgett Crowan Consolidated Copper Mining Company has been formed to work three extensive and valuable mines, called Wheal Curtis, Wheal Strawberry, and Wheal Dampning, in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, in addition to the Treburgett "Sett."

These mines are situated in one of the richest copper strata in the county, and are upwards of 1200 fms. in length, and 400 fms. in breadth on the course of the lodes: they adjoin and run parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Oatlands, and Crover sets, from whence immense quantities of ore have been raised, and great profits realised.

The stratum is clay-slate, of the same character as that of Wheal Abraham, being on the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich in ore to full 200 fms. deep, and the opinion of the experienced mining captains, by whom the Crowan Mines have been inspected and reported upon, is that they will be found equally productive to a similar depth.

There are six well defined and known lodes in the sets. Wheal Curtis lode has been worked to a depth of 100 fms. below the adit level, and upwards of £10,000 worth of ore has been raised. The Wheal Dampning lode, which is 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis, is sunk 27 fms. below the adit, and a level therefrom has been driven 40 fms. east of the shaft, through excellent tribute ground. This lode presents the certainty of proving a rich mine. Another lode intersects the Curtis and Dampning lodes, and is seen about 4 fms. from the surface, where it presents a very fine gossan. There is likewise another lode south of Wheal Curtis, called the Drym lode, which has a promising appearance, and produces a splendid gossan. The remaining two lodes have not been opened upon, though their position and character have been ascertained.

The capital of the company is £50,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each, whereupon a deposit of £5 per share is to be paid, and the remainder called for as required for the mining operations, by instalments not exceeding £2 6s. per share, and that at intervals of not less than three months.

The company will be under the management of a board of directors, each of whom must be the holder of not less than 2½ shares during his term of office. Periodical statements of accounts and reports will be submitted to the shareholders, and meetings of the proprietary duly convened, according to the Deed of Settlement constituted under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, by which the liability of the shareholders will be strictly limited to the amount of their shares.

Abstract of prospectus and reports may be obtained at the offices of the company. WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Treburgett Crowan Consolidated Copper Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in your company, of £10 each, on which I enclose you a deposit of £1 per share, and hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number, and to pay the further sum of £9 per share on allotment, and the further calls as required, up to £10 per share, subject to the provisions of the Act of Parliament which limits liability to shareholders.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, Name in full..... Residence..... Profession or business.....

THE QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.

(Registered Provisionally.) To be constituted with Limited Liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, now before Parliament.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

TRUSTEES.—GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., J. THOMAS E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN PITT KENNEDY, 54, Torrington-square—CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS J. BIRCH, Esq., Wrexham Hall, Thetford.

THEOPHILUS CLIVE, Esq., Hampton Court.

GEORGE P. DAWSON, Esq., Osgodby Hall, Selby.

JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., 58, Chancery-lane.

CHARLES HENRY MOORE, Esq., 45, Wimpole-street.

GEORGE ROOPER, Esq., Nascent House, Watford.

TRUSTEES IN CALIFORNIA.—W. LANE BOOKER, Esq., Vice-Consul, San Francisco.

GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., Nevada.

JAMES WALSH, Esq., District Judge, Grass Valley.

BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London.

SOLICITOR.—W. Upward, Esq., 3, Copthall-court.

The above company has completed the conditional purchase, on most advantageous terms, of the property, machinery, and plant of the Agua Fria Company at Grass Valley and Agua Fria, California, on which upwards of £120,000 has been expended.

The establishment at Grass Valley, although labouring under severe embarrassments and debt, is nevertheless working to a profit of £500 per month, which will be available for a dividend on the capital of this company as soon as the property is transferred. It has been recently visited and inspected by two gentlemen of high character, appointed for the purpose, and their report, dated March 5 last, is in the highest degree satisfactory.

The main object and purpose of the Quartz Reduction Company, in the first instance, will be to use the mills in prosecuting the safe and inexpensive process of reducing the quartz of other mining proprietors at a fixed charge—a process which, so far as conducted by the Agua Fria Company, is proved by their books to have been very successful, and which would have been continued by that company had not the incumbrance of the debts, occasioned by mining operations, rendered its dissolution necessary.

With the view of obtaining a more efficient and direct control, it is proposed that a local committee should be appointed, and that the remuneration of these officers should, as far as is practicable, be made dependent on the profits realised.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment to the bankers of the company of 2s. per share on the number of shares applied for, for which a voucher will be given. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money thus lodged with the bankers will be returned without deduction.

Forms of application and detailed prospectuses, containing terms of purchase, may be had of the secretary, 3, Old Broad-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. London, June 25, 1856.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING

of the above company, held this day at the London Tavern, the Report of the Directors was received and adopted. By their report, it appeared that the debt of the company in this country and California amounted to a considerable sum, to meet which there were no assets. The creditors in California holding judgments had threatened to realise their security by a forced sale of the property under execution, in which case only a small fraction of its value could be obtained.

Under these circumstances, the directors had concluded a conditional bargain with the Quartz Reduction Company, now in process of formation under the Limited Liability Act, by which, in consideration of the transfer of the property of the Agua Fria Company, their debts were to be paid.

The following resolutions were there put, and carried unanimously:—That this meeting approves of the proposal made by the Quartz Reduction Company, and sanctions the absolute sale to them of the property of the Agua Fria Company. That the Agua Fria be and is hereby dissolved. Applications for shares in the Quartz Reduction Company from the public generally, and from the shareholders of the Agua Fria Company, who are entitled to a preference before the 5th of July, must be made in a form to be had at the offices of the company, 3, Old Broad-street.—June 23, 1856. WM. J. VIAN, Sec.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, AND OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C. MARLEY, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. MARLEY will shortly open an office also in Cornwall for the same business.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—WEIG FACH COLLIERY, NEAR SWANSEA.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, PUMPS, TRUCKS, TRAMS, 20 ACRES OF HAY, &c.

MR. E. MORGAN DOUGLAS has been honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION (without reserve), at the above place, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1856, the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT, ENGINE, TRUCKS, and OTHER EFFECTS, of the WEIG FACH COLLIERY, comprising a superior 28 in. DOUBLE-ACTING CONDENSING ENGINE, with winding and pumping apparatus, complete, in capital condition; a good boiler, about 4 tons; 5 ½ in. 9 ft. pumps; 1 9 in. 9 ft. steam pump, with stuffing boxes to fit; 2 tons of flooring plates; about 300 yards of iron rods, 2 ½ in. diam., connected with clamp joints; about 4 tons of rail iron; 1 6 in. 9 ft. working barrel, new; 2 weighing machines; 18 strong railway trucks, carry about 2 tons each; 3 ft. 1 in. gauge; 20 underground trams; wrought and cast-iron; 1 ton of 9-16 in. chains, best quality, and 3 tons of other chains; upwards of 2000 railway stone blocks; 1 flat rope shaver; a quantity of timber; 1 set of pantiles; bricks; large coal screen; lot of smith's tools; spare boiler; lot of iron plates, &c.

THE GROWING CROPS OF HAY, BARLEY, AND OATS, will be found to comprise 20 acres of hay, 2 acres of barley, and 2 acres of oats, all very promising; heap of manure; sundry implements of husbandry; scales and weights; small water-wheel and shaft-contrivance, complete, a very useful lot.

Three months' credit will be given, according to conditions of sale.

The Weig Fach Colliery is most advantageously situated, being within a short distance of the South Wales Railway, two miles from Swansea, and about two miles from the sea.

N.B. Particular attention is requested to the engine, and the trucks and trams.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at his offices, Market-street, Llanelli; or of Mr. W. GREGG, High-street, Swansea.

Sale to commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely. The growing crops will be sold at Five o'clock in the evening.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—PONTYCLERC COLLIERY, NEAR CROSS INN.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. E. MORGAN DOUGLAS has been honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1856, the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT of the above COLLIERY, consisting of—Engine No. 1: One condensing engine, 42 in. steam cylinder, 80 in. blast cylinder, 7 ft. stroke, estimated horse-power 80. Engine No. 2: High-pressure beam engine, cylinder 11 in., 20 in. stroke, boiler 11 ft. 6 in. long, 5 ft. diam., with a 15 in. tube, can be highly recommended, in good working order. Engine No. 3: Horizontal engine, cylinder 7 in., 16 in. stroke, boiler 15 ft., 3 ft. diameter, quite new; this lot is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Two cylindrical boilers, 30 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 7 in. diameter, 7-16 in. plate; the above are quite new, never been set. Cylindrical boiler No. 3, 30 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, with fire doors, frames, hump, pump, and ropes, 1 in. chain, ½ in. ditto, new pit rope, 8 cwt., 2 ½ in. diam. The blacksmiths and carpenters' shops will be found replete with all the usual requisites, amongst which will be found excellent anvils, bellows, vice, turning lathes, benches, quantity of workmen's implements and tools, scales, weights, grindstones, &c.

A large quantity of excellent yellow pine, oak, ash, and other timber, 300 square planks, and some hundreds of new and old sleepers, &c.

The office fittings comprise a fire-proof safe, 3 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 1 in., height 4 ft.; copying press, office desk, chairs, 17 Day lamps, drawing tables, surveyors' drawing instrument, dumpy level, circumferential dial, &c.

The stock and implements consist of excellent cart horse, 2 carts, wheelbarrows, sets of shaft and leading harness, saddles, bridles, plough, barrows, shaft-contrivance, &c.

Three months' credit upon approved bills will be given. The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Purchasers' attention is particularly requested to the catalogue, as it will be found very comprehensive as to description and particulars; it is now preparing, and can be had nine days previous to the sale, of the auctioneer, at his offices, Market-street, Llanelli; and at the principal hotels in Swansea, Cardiff, Merthyr, Newport, Llanidlo, Carmarthen, and Aberystwyth.

The Pontyclerc Works are remarkably well situated for the removal of the plant, the Llanelli and Llanidlo Railway going right through the works, with a siding from the main line for the use of the colliery. The station at Cross Inn is within half a mile of the works, and trains run in connection with the South Wales Railway, leaving at 9.10 a.m., and returning from Cross Inn at 5.25, in time for the up mail train.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

Several hundred tons of CAST AND WROUGHT-IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, &c., together with ALL the exceedingly valuable COPPER MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, PIT FRAMES, SLEWERS, CAPSTANS, WHIMSEYS, NEW AND OLD ROPES, CRUSHING MILL, WROUGHT-IRON EDGE RAILS, STORES, AND OTHER MATERIALS; also, THREE magnificent PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES, of 40, 90, and upwards of 200-horse power respectively, &c.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 4th July, 1856, at Twelve for One o'clock prompt, on the premises of the mines, known as TYN-Y-FRION MINE, Llandudno, North Wales, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable PLANT, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., comprising SINGLE ACTION PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 50 in. diam., stroke 7 ft. 6 in., working upon the Cornish expansive principle; pumping engine, upon Sims's Combined Patent principle, with cylinders 50 and 90 in. diameter respectively, working about 10 ft. stroke in the cylinders, and 9 ft. in the shaft; portable pumping and winding engine, cylinder 24 in. diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, adapted to either high or low pressure; cylindrical boiler, 30 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter; ditto, 27 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter; ditto, 30 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter; ditto, 35 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter, with mountings and pipes; 18 in. crushing mill and driving gear; pump trams, from 8 to 22 in. diameter, with plunger-cases, windrobs, slack pieces, working-barrels, matching pieces, and elbows; plunger-pole and rods; capstan, shears, and ropes; whimsey, with cage and pit-head frame; 21 in. stuffing-box and gland, and brass rings; 3 sets of 3-shaft blocks; 2 snatch blocks; about 500 yards of edge rails; 80 yards ladders; joint rings; old brass, copper, wrought-iron, scrap, cast metal, &c. The mine also contains a large quantity of useful building materials, and the PLANT thereon (which an omnibus runs) on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine, and every facility for easy transit of materials, &c., to Liverpool (to which place the freight is about 4s. per ton) and other places.

Further particulars in descriptive catalogues, which, with any further information, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

In Chancery.—In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the TREGONEBBIS AND CARNEBONE PATWOK TIN MINING COMPANY.

MR. NICHOLAS TREVENEN TRENGROUSE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Star Hotel, in the borough of Helston, in the county of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1856, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in one Lot (under the direction, and with the approbation, of the Hon. Sir George Rose, the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of the above company), ALL that MINING PROPERTY, known as the TREGONEBBIS AND CARNEBONE PATWOK TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Wendron, in the said county, together with the ENGINE HOUSE, STACK, and BOILER HOUSE, and other requisite and useful buildings, and the PLANT thereon, comprising a condensing and pumping engine, and a new boiler, complete; several fathoms of pumps, of various sizes, underground; water-plunger, lift, ropes, kibbles, pulleys, about 2 tons of new iron, timber, tackle, chains, blocks, smith's tools, and all other materials now on the said mine.

The mine is held on lease, from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, for a term of 20 years, from the 24th day of June, 1853, and is situate about four miles from the said borough of Helston, in a good tin district. It is bounded on the north-west by Wendron Consols Mine, on the north by Parkville United Mines, and on the west by Wheal Level. It has been worked under its present lease for three years, during which time the adventurers expended thereon about £7000.

The property may be viewed at any time previous to the sale; and particulars and conditions of sale obtained on application at the Star Hotel, Helston; of the auctioneer, Mr. N. T. TRENGROUSE, Helston; of Mr. WILLIAM TURQUAND, the official manager, at his office, No. 13, Old Jewry Chambers, London; and of Mr. ARTHUR ROOKES, solicitor, No. 33, Old Jewry, London.

MINE MATERIALS.

MR. HENNESSY WILL SELL on Wednesday, the 16th of July, 1856, by Two o'clock in the afternoon, at TREGAROCK MINE, in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, the following MINE MATERIALS:—viz., 33 fms. of 7 in. pumps; 6 in. working bottom to fit; pitwork, rods, &c.; horse wheel, oak axle; a quantity of chain, scrap and other useful iron, timber, ladders, cisterns, dressing tools, smith's tools, &c.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY NEAR BRISTOL.

TO CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDERS, STONE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE DUNDY DOWNS ESTATE, WITH ITS VALUABLE FREESTONE QUARRIES.

MR. F. G. DEBENHAM has received instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 16th July, at Twelve, in Two Lots, the important FREEHOLD ESTATE known as DUNDY DOWNS, comprising about 80 acres of excellent PASTURE LAND, situate on the summit of Dundry Hill, 4½ miles from the City of Bristol, with the exceedingly valuable QUARRIES, containing an immense quantity of the finest description of BUILDING STONE, the quality of which has been tested by G. H. Smith, Esq., of London (one of the gentlemen appointed under the authority of the Lords Commissioners to select the stone used for the new Houses of Parliament), whose report has been published, and is highly satisfactory. It is specially adapted for substantial and ornamental buildings, and possesses great durability; evidence of which is supplied by the excellent preservation of Dundry Church Tower, built with stone from these quarries in the thirteenth century. The quarry has been recently opened, and only a small additional outlay will be required to place it in full working order.

Lot 1. Comprises 70 acres, including TWO COTTAGES, occupied by Mr. Charles Withy, Mr. Harsh, and Mr. Carr, and produces a present rental of £90 per annum.

Lot 2. Nine acres of rich PASTURE, let to Mr. E. Batt, at £20 per annum.

Both forming small landed investments, with the valuable prospective advantages, in addition, of the royalties to be derived from the quarries. The views from the summit of the hill can hardly be exceeded in extent and beauty.

Particulars, with conditions of sale and plans, may be obtained of Mr. R. BATT, Dundry, who will show the estate; of Messrs. ASHMEAD and SON, surveyors, Bristol; of Messrs. CURDSON, Norwich; of Mr. J. G. HOBBS, solicitor, Bristol; and at Mr. DEBENHAM'S Auction and Estate Agency Office, 89, Cheapside, London, where also specimens of the stone can be seen.

DEVON UNITED MINES, SOULTON, NEAR OKEHAMPTON, DEVON.

MR. F. A. DAVIS WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1856, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the DEVON UNITED MINES, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the said MINES, comprising a very superior WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 2½ ft. above, with iron axle and rim; 15 flat rod pulleys, with stands; 60 fms. 2 in. square rods, with joints; shaft and travelling bobs, with brasses, &c.; 10 9 ft. 9 in. pumps; 1 10 ft. 8 in. pump; 18 7 in. 7 in. pumps; 1 10 ft. 7½ in. working-barrel, with 1 10 ft. 6 in. ditto; 3 7 in. doorpieces and doors; 1 5 in. doorpiece; 4 5 in. doorpieces; 30 fms. chain-rope; horse wheel, complete; capstan and shears, with above, &c.; the latter nearly new; 50 fms. ½ in. chain; 50 fms. transverse; 30 fms. 2 in. iron rods; ditto 1½ in. ditto; about 45 fms. bucket rods, joints, &c.; small quantity of new Norway and other timber; quantity of old timber; smiths' tools; scrap iron; 30 in. smiths' bellows; wood ladders; cisterns; ladders; shovels; staples and glands; pick mounds; with a variety of other articles of general utility in mining operations; about 50 tons of rough mounds.

The whole of the above is in good condition, and conveniently situate for transit, being close to the turnpike-road leading from Tavistock to Okehampton.

Refreshments will be provided.

Bridestowe, June 25, 1856.

LANCFIELD FORGE, GLASGOW.

Upset price reduced to £23,000.

There will be RE-EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, in the Procurators' Family Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1856, at Two o'clock p.m., the extensive works known as the LANCFIELD FORGE, in Glasgow.

The ground contains nearly 10,000 square yards, in the most eligible situation. The works are situated near the Harbour of the Clyde, in the most extensive and substantial. There are FOUR STEAM and TWO TILT HAMMERS, at which have been manufactured the heaviest description of malleable ironwork ever made in this country, including the largest forgings for Scott's Railways and the most powerful steamers. There is also MACHINERY for DRESSING and FINISHING descriptions of FORGED WORK, consisting of SLOTTING MACHINES, VERTICALS, &c., with ample STEAM-POWER. The purchaser will have the benefit of current contracts, and will take over the utensils, stock on hand, and work in progress, at an valuation.

Inventories of the machinery, &c., will be exhibited, and any further information given, by Messrs. FULTON and NELSON, at the works; or by Messrs. BARNSTABLE and KIRKWOOD, or Messrs. TOWERS and ROBERTSON, writers in Glasgow.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, A FREEHOLD ESTATE, called Hafod Hafod, situate in the Rhondda Valley, within 150 yards of the Rhondda Branch of the Taff Vale Railway, from the southern part thereof, and 14 miles from Cardiff, comprising 130 acres of FREEHOLD and 100 acres of COPYHOLD LAND, under which lie THREE SEAMS of superior BITUMINOUS COAL, averaging 3 ft. thick each. A large and never-failing stream of water runs along the western side of the property, offering peculiar advantages for mining purposes.

Also, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, called Glyn Llan Farm and Glyn Llan Mountain, situate between Oewr Fach River and Teedydd Brook, within about three miles of Ton-Du Ironworks, and six miles of the South Wales Railway, near Bridgend, comprising 176 acres of ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND. Under the farm lie the continuation of the several SEAMS of BITUMINOUS COAL and IRONSTONE now being worked by the Ton-Du Iron Company, the whole of the veins of coal averaging, as it is estimated, 69 ft. thick, 47 ft. of which are workable at a profit. A portion of the estate called Glyn Llan Mountain is detached from the farm, and is situate about three miles distant therefrom, under which also lie valuable seams of coal.

There is every convenience for sinking pits and opening collieries on these estates; and they are confidently recommended to parties desirous of purchasing mineral property as a very profitable and safe investment.

Also, TWO UNDIVIDED THIRD PARTS of a small COPYHOLD PROPERTY, called Cae Court, in the parish of Llan-y-felch, near Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, comprising about 15 acres of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND.

The above-mentioned property will shortly be put up for sale by public auction, with the concurrence of the mortgagee thereof, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime, further particulars and information relative thereto, if required, may be obtained of Mr. DAVID THOMAS, mineral engineer and surveyor, Golden-grove, near Newbridge, Newport, Monmouthshire; of Mr. WALTER MORRIS, solicitor, Merthyr Tydfil; of Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, solicitor, Bridgend; of Messrs. LLEWELLYN and RANDALL, solicitors, Neath; Messrs. NICHOLS and CLARK, solicitors, 3, Court-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; and of Mr. ROBERT RASB, auctioneer, 45, Great Marlborough-street, London.

LEAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a WHITE LEAD WORKS, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stoves, complete, by Fairburn; a composition and lead-pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling mill, by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements. The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, and are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A FIRST-RATE LEAD AND COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N.W.

PARTNERSHIP (LIMITED).—THE PROPRIETORS of an EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, now in work, and capable of much greater development, DESIRE to ASSOCIATE with them, under the provisions of the Law of Limited Liability, a few MEN of CAPITAL, who could command from £15,000 to £20,000.

The present proprietors are few in number, and they are desirous that that number shall not be greatly extended. The quarry has been entered upon as an investment, and by the application of additional capital, has every prospect of being a most remunerative undertaking.

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and that is much of the same quality as the macigno. The slabs can be obtained in large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the touch, the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.
Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to the surface or to the internal structure. A piece of the slate, which

to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the said acid was 95 grains, was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Greig Carter, Esq. Machine Slate and Slab Company.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	21. 11s. 10d.	11 1/2	10 1/2	16 1/2	10 1/2	583	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	17 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1624	Bellweather (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	1500	Dynaford (copper), Wales	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock*	21. 6s. 8d.	9 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	236	Eaglebrook, Llanpharrog, Card.	40	22 1/2	17 1/2
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	4096	East Alfred Consols (copper), Redruth	44	42	43 1/2
200	Bottalack (tin, copper), St. Just*	9 1/2	162 1/2	160	371 1/2	30 1/2	100	E. Hallowes (tin), Sancreed	7	—	—
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	69	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	236	East Basset (copper), Redruth	44	42	43 1/2
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	126	125 1/2	8 0 0	8 0 0	4200	East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	5	—	—
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	80	—	231 10 0	2 0 0	5000	East Bull Craig, Kirkcubright	12	—	—
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	6	5 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0	1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	—	—
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	—	0 2 2	0 4 0	2048	East Cefn Brynno, St. Clement	—	—	—
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	3	75	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	1024	East Goldscope (copper)	—	—	—
256	Codurrow (copper, tin), Camborne*	20	132 1/2	—	66 0 0	4 0 0	4000	East Gunns Lake (copper)	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	120 1/2	55 0 0	5 0 0	5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	400	400 405	497 0 0	9 0 0	1000	E. Rosewarne (copper, tin), Crowan	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	32	42 1/2	41 1/2	11 7 1/2	3 0 0	5000	E. Rosewarne (copper), Gwilt	1	—	1 1/2
179	Doleatton (copper, tin), Camborne*	257 1/2	125	—	891 14 0	4 10 0	9000	East Tamar (all-lead), Beerfries	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	14. 19s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 6 6	0 1 6	2048	East Tolgus (copper), Walkham	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	85	—	10 0 0	2 0 0	4000	East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	240	230	200 270	252 10 0	2 0 0	3500	East Wheel Tor (tin)	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	4096	East Wheel Wrey	5s. 6d.	—	—
1400	Eyan Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	3 1/2	26 1/2	—	7 13 4	0 10 0	5000	Feed Donald (lead, antimony)	—	—	—
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	26	—	404 13 0	3 0 0	4000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	—	—	—
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man*	77. 10s. 6d.	36 1/2	36 3/4	49 7 3	2 0 0	5000	Frank Mills, Devon	2	—	2
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)*	25	36 1/2	36 3/4	10 4 0	2 0 0	12000	Galt-y-Ffrith-Rhedydd (lead)	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	3	1 1/2	—	1 0 8	0 3 3	5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	4	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	4000	Gawton United (copper), Tavistock	12 1/2	—	12 1/2
1024	Gonamen (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	38 1/2	28	0 10 0	0 10 0	6000	Gellirheon (all-lead), Cardigan	1	—	1
13750	Great Devonian (copper), St. Austell	19	1	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	128	Gernick	100	60	50
6000	Great South Tolgus	2 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6 1/2	15	—
26666	Great Wheel Vor (tin, copper), Helston	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	6000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	—	—	—
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	130	—	106 10 0	15 0 0	243	Graham and St. Aubyn (copper)	100 1/2	90	—
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 12 6	0 7 6	900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	—
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 7 0	0 4 0	4000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	4 1/2	1	—
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8 1/2	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	30000	Great Crinns (copper), St. Austell	1	—	1 1/2
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0	4000	Great Dowag	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
20	Luxy Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	—	1320 0 0	50 0 0	80000	Great Hewas United	11 1/2	—	11 1/2
180	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	110	—	1052 0 0	2 0 0	14356	Great Oslow Con., Camelford	1	—	1
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	122 1/2	—	—	1052 0 0	2 0 0	1024	Gr. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	47. 10s. 6d.	3	—	223 15 0	5 0 0	14000	Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 6	0 3 0	10000	Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 1/2	—	—	1 11 0	0 2 6	6000	Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15	—	11 14 6	0 14 0	10000	Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
5000	Nantow and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	5120	Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
7500	Nantow Vale (all-lead), Llanfyllin	1	1	—	0 3 3	0 1 3	20480	Gunn's Lake (copper), Cornwall	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
400	Nether Hill (copper), Westmorland	2 1/2	1 1/2	—	0 3 3	0 1 3	5000	Gwda (lead), Wales	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
470	Newdowns Mining Company, Co. Down	2 1/2	50	1 1/2	44 0 0	1 0 0	9000	Gwderdy Park Consols, Llanrwst	7 1/2	—	7 1/2
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	90	—	324 0 0	2 0 0	812	Halnamann and Croft Gwda	21	—	21
140	North Rosebar (copper), Camborne	10	100	90	249 10 0	4 0 0	8192	Hawkmoor (tin, copper), Calstock	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	36	36	35 1/2	9 1 6	0 1 6	2048	Helvellyn Consols (copper)	1	—	1
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	21 1/2	—	24 16 0	0 18 0	4096	Hemerdon Consols	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	—	4 10 0	0 10 0	160	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	30	40
200	Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	580	—	194 10 0	37 10 0	10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	—	1
1000	Polbore (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	12 13 10	1 0 0	5000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	4 1/2	—	4 1/2
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20s. 13s. 2d.	62 1/2	60 61	44 4 0	5 0 0	6144	Inney Consols	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
2500	Rhoswydol and Bachelton (lead), Gwilt	12	80	75 20	0 7 0	0 3 0	12048	Lybriidge (silver-lead), St. Erth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwilt	12	80	75 20	23 10 0	2 0 0	2048	Kes Tremayne (tin)	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
12800	Sorridge Consols (copper), Whitechurch, Devon	6s.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	8 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	3 1/2	300	300 305	412 0 0	5 0 0	2048	Kennedy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	—
9000	South Cricca (copper), St. Austell	19	37 1/2	31 1/2	60 0 0	5 0 0	6000	Kewick (lead), Port Isaac	24 9 6d.	—	—
256	South Tregus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	127 1/2	3 10 0	0 5 0	6000	Leadbeth (copper)	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
496	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan*	18s. 9d.	335	327 1/2	198 5 0	8 0 0	1024	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin, copper)	23 6	—	23 6
1024	Sparnac Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 6	1024	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin, copper)	23 6	—	23 6
200	Sparnac Moor (copper), St. Just	23s. 7s. 8d.	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0	1024	Leads and St. Aubyn (tin, copper)	23 6	—	23 6
1024	St. Aubyn and Grills (copper, tin), Breage, St. Ives	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 6	4000	Loredon United, Cardiganshire	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100	—	888 0 0	8 0 0	20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
9500	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerfries	4 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6	1024	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
6000	Tincoff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	7 8 6	0 3 0	5056	Lyford Consols (lead), Devon	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
2480	Trevelan (silver-lead), Gwilt	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 8 6	0 3 0	4096	Mainton (lead), Salop	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
572	Trevelan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 15 0	1 0 0	6400	Michell (lead), Flint	—	—	—
86	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	150	—	467 15 0	5 0 0	4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	—	—	—
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	22	—	403 13 6	2 10 0	1024	Mull Pool (tin, copper), St. Ives	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
10000	Trevelan (copper), Boscawen	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	720	Mull Pool (tin, copper), St. Ives	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
4096	Trevelan (copper), Boscawen	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	10000	Mull Pool (tin, copper), St. Ives	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90	—	55 0 0	5 0 0	4096	Mull Pool (tin, copper), St. Ives	3 1/2	—	3 1/2
4000	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	135	120	61 5 0	2 0 0	64	Nant-er-Nelle, Llanvorydd	31	9	7 1/2
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Llangunllo, Carmarthen	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 3	0 1 3	7500	Nant-y-Car (new shares)	—	—	—
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8 1/2	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 6	1500	Nant-y-Car (copper), nr. Rhydydd	24 7 1/2	—	—
10500	Welsh Potol (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	6	—	1 0 0	0 2 6	2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	—	10
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	3	3 1/2	—	0 12 0	0 3 0	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	11 1/2	—	11 1/2
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1 1/2	34	31 1/2	7 15 0	0 15 0	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	11 1/2	—	11 1/2
256	West Caradon (copper), St. Austell	20	140	135 140	274 5 0	2 0 0	2000	North Down (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
256	West Caradon (copper), St. Austell	20	140	135 140	274 5 0	2 0 0	2500	North Down (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	26 0 0	0 15 0	1386	North Down (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	33 1/2	230	—	40 10 0	6 0 0	2000	North Down (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
1228	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	9	—	6 10 0	0 10 0	1024	North Down (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	14000	North Starfordshire Consols	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan*	3 1/2	330	315 325	405 10 0	10 0 0	1024	North Tamar (all-lead), Llanvorydd	1 1/2	—	1 1/2
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	470	400 470	785 5 0	20 0 0	10000	North Towy and Cystangon	6s. 6d.	—	—
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	7 1/2	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	1024	North Wheel Bury	2 1/2	—	2 1/2
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	32 1/2	—	—	12 0 0	0 10 0	1128	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
5700	Wheel Exmouth and Adams United*	41. 14s.	8 1/2	—	0 16 0	0 3 0	1024	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
5000	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	2 1/2	—	—	0 2 4	0 1 6	1024	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	105	—	—	2875 10 0	8 0 0	1240	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	4 10 0	1 0 0	2400	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	21 7 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	2 0 0	0 10 0	4096	North Wheel Croft (copper)	11 10 1/2	7	6
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	25	—	30 0 0	2 0 0	512	Old Tolgus United (copper), Redr.	15 1/2	54	40
448	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant*	19 1/2	45	—	65 0 0	2 15 0	4000	Ola (all-lead, copper), Limerick	—	—	—
80	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	70	300	—	19 12 6	2 0 0	2500	Oreadd (lead), Flint	2 1/2		